The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2773. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Annual Meeting of the American Normal School and the American Teachers' Association.

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS.

From Our Own Reporter.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1860.

The Annual meeting of the American Normal School Association and of the National Teachers' Association are now being held in this City, and the occasion has drawn together a large collection of the active educational talent of the country. To-day there are some three or four hundred present, and to-morrow will bring many more.

The meeting to-day was strictly that of the Normal School Association. The Convention was called to order in American Hall, at 9 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. SEE, after which Mayor ALBERGER was introduced, who welcomed the members of the Association to the city in a brief and appropriate speech, to which Professor PHELPS, of Trenton, N. J., President of the American Normal School Association, and J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., President of the National Teachers' Association, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Brooklyn, responded.

The President of the Normal School Association opened the session with appropriate remarks explaining the objects of the meeting, after which several Committees were appointed.

The first regular question for discussion was: "What is the true order of studies?"

Prof. RICHARD EDWARDS, of St. Louis, opened the discussion. He thought the history of the training of the race would be true of the individual. The science of Astronomy was referred to as an illustration of that idea. The shepherds of Chaldea observed and communicated their observations to others; others observed and related what they had seen, and thus the progress of knowledge was seen to advance with the observations of nature. After observation and the collection of facts came memory, which was improved by retaining those facts; next reason was cultivated, by a comparison of facts: and this seems to have been the general order in every case—the order in which the child's intellectual nature is trained.

The subjects best adapted to call forth the observing faculty, were then spoken of and were recommended as best to be first taught. Geography is one of the best. To cultivate the memory Arithmetic is well fitted. Geometry—not of logic, but of form—appeals to the senses, and is appropriate as one of the earliest studies.

Mr. HOLBROOK, of Ohio, followed, and spoke of the importance of order in teaching any particular branch, and of the necessity of having apparatus to illustrate every branch, as much as possible.

Prof. THOMSON, of New-York, urged the importance of cultivating the reason. Prof. WELCH, of Michigan, preferred Botany, Geology and Natural History to call forth the powers of observation. Prof. WICKERSHAM said a child should be taught *just what he can be taught*. Rev. B. G. NORTHRUP, of Massachusetts, inquired what is the educational value of a text-book? He would cultivate the perceptive faculties in order to prepare the way for comparisons and for the cultivation of the reasoning faculties.

Prof. J. N. MCELLIGOTT and Mr. STOWELL, of New-York, followed, when the subject was laid on the table, and the Association adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On assembling in the afternoon, Prof. HENKLE, of Ohio, Mr. EDWARDS, of St. Louis, and Prof. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, continued the discussion on the question which was laid on the table in the forenoon. This discussion was followed by the reading of a carefully prepared paper on "The Relation of Normal Schools to Popular Education," by Hon. D. N. CAMP, of Connecticut. He said that one of the most important requisites for the success of public schools is a supply of well qualified teachers. Normal schools are established on the principle that the qualifications necessary may, to a certain extent, be improved by proper study and practice. Colleges and academies have done much to supply competent teachers, but this is not their great object. The Normal School is the principal institution that can do this work. The Normal School exerts an important influence on Common or Public Schools by its discussion of the principles of intellectual development, succession of studies and organization and classification of schools. It is also felt by being made the place where educational intelligence is collected, and whence it is diffused. And by the impression made upon teachers and the community, of the moral dignity and superlative importance of right educational effort.

Immediately after the reading of this paper a most pleasing incident occurred, which was the introduction to the Association of Mr. JESSE KETCHUM, of Buffalo, known as "Father KETCHUM," by Dr. HUNT, the Superintendent of the Schools of Buffalo. Father KETCHUM is now over seventy years of age; and the hearty manner in which he was received affected him sensibly. He addressed the Association briefly, referring to the interest which all the good must feel in the proper education of youth, so that they may be fitted for usefulness, and prepared to avoid the dangers to which they are exposed. Great applause followed his remarks, and a resolution offered by Mr. MCELLIGOTT, that the thanks of the Association are eminently due to Father KETCHUM for the long, unwavering and efficient aid and encouragement he has given to the cause of popular education," was unanimously adopted by the whole Association rising to their feet—a most gratifying expression of the respect felt for Father KETCHUM by all his fellow-citizens.

EVENING SESSION.

At the assembling of the Association at 8 o'clock, reports from States were called for. The first was from Michigan, responded to by Mr. A. K. WELCH, but the hour having arrived for the reading of the paper assigned for the evening, Rev. B. G. NORTHROP was introduced, who read an able paper on "The Relation of Mental Philosophy to Education."

He clearly showed that mental science underlies the whole subject of education, and that teaching can rise to the dignity of a profession only as its rests on mental science as its foundation. This study will aid the teacher in his own mental discipline. Just views of the laws and capacities of the mind are obviously conducive to self culture. No science is more fitted to sharpen and energise the mind, and form habits of discrimination and reflection. Among the practical questions which mental philosophy suggests to teachers are the following:

1. What is the mind, its faculties and laws of growth? What, more especially, is the juvenile mind?—for it is far more difficult to comprehend the juvenile mind than the adult.
2. What is the primary end of all intellectual education, to which all processes should be strictly subordinate? Is knowledge, or the discipline gained by the right acquisition of knowledge, the chief end of study?
3. What is the order as to time in which the different faculties are to be specially addressed and developed?
4. What is the true order and succession of studies?
5. What is the specific purpose and power of each faculty?
6. What are the various educational instrumentalities, and what exercises are most conducive to the training of each faculty?

These points were so presented as to demonstrate the important practical bearings of Mental Philosophy upon education. The philosophy of motive—of the desires, passions and affections, which God has implanted as the impelling forces of the human soul, was earnestly commended to the consideration of teachers. A brief sketch cannot do justice to this lecture, which was throughout one of fine thought and admirable expression, to which the attention of the audience was given most strictly, although the evening was the hottest of the season.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

The exercises of the morning were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr SMITH, of Buffalo.

The Association then took up the subject of reports as to Normal Schools in different States. Massachusetts was first called for, and Rev. B. G. NORTHRUP responded, stating that the Normal Schools of Massachusetts having been long established, have been pursuing their course during the past year without any material change. The aggregate number of students has been greater than ever, being 430. Notwithstanding a small attempt on the part of a few to break down the Normal Schools of the State, the appropriations have been larger than before for the aid of the Schools and for enlarging the school buildings.

New-York was next called, Mr. COCHRAN, of the New-York State Normal School at Albany, responded. That School has been in existence fifteen years and has graduated eleven hundred teachers, and is graduating annually more than ever before; the counties in the State are more generally represented. During the last term every county in the State except Kings and New-York was represented, both of them having institutions which are similar in their work. The average salaries are not sufficient, those of male graduates being only $431, and those of females only $270. The New-York State Normal School graduates about seventy teachers annually. Of the last class of seventy, thirty-five were graduated. It is impossible to supply the schools of the State with graduates. Those who enter the institution are sadly deficient in preparation, especially in the knowledge of the lower branches of spelling, reading, writing and geography.

Prof. D. N. CAMP responded for Connecticut. The Normal School of Connecticut has existed ten years. The annual attendance is about one hundred and fifty; but only a small proportion receive a diploma. The regular course of instruction comprises three years. Special instruction is given as to the best manner of teaching. There been pupils in that institution from every town in the State, and two-thirds the towns in the State have teachers, graduates from the Normal School. Those teachers are not always successful. They had applications for one hundred teachers last year, and could supply, of their own graduates, only twenty. The wages of teachers have been raised throughout the State since the establishment of the Normal School, and the business of teaching has become more permanent. About two thirds of the graduates are females; these teach on an average two and a half years. Of the one hundred and forty graduates since the school was established, one hundred and two are now teaching in the State.

Mr. TILLINGHAST spoke for Rhode Island. The number of Normal School pupils is about seventy. The graduates last year were thirty. These graduates are sought for throughout the State. In Providence more than two-thirds of the teachers are graduates.

Mr. HOLBROOK, of Ohio, responded for Ohio. That State has no State Normal School, but the Southwest Normal School of Ohio is one now under the care of Mr. HOLBROOK himself. It has been highly successful. In the first year of the school there were sixty pupils, and now, at the end of five years, it has three hundred and seventy-five. There have been no graduates till this year, though many have gone out to teach. Of the graduates all had taught one year or more. They had no model school connected with the institution.

Mr. MCELLIGOTT thought the fact that a private institution like that in Ohio having succeeded so well, seemed to indicate that the patronage of a State was not needed. He was perfectly sure that a great end would be gained for education, when we come to the conclusion that our colleges must be *our colleges*, and not the colleges of the State.

Prof. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, spoke for that State, referring first to the legislative action of the State, and particularly to the action of those who had opposed them last Winter by bringing in a bill to abolish all the Normal Schools of the State. That bill received only three votes on the last eve of the session, those who voted thus, it was said, being highly exhilarated by liberal potations. He referred to the death of the late PAUL FARNUM, who, in his will, left to the Normal School of New-Jersey an endowment of $20,000, the proceeds of which are to be perpetually devoted to Normal Schools. The results of the School had been excellent. Though the School is not a permanent State institution, five years' more time has been granted, and at the end of that time there is no doubt it will be made permanent.

Mr. WALLS, of Iowa, spoke of the School in that State, which is at present flourishing. They have a model school, and also model classes.

The subject of reports was then laid on the table.

NORMAL SCHOOLS NECESSARY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROFESSION OF TEACHING.

A very able paper on the above subject was read by Prof. WICKERSHAM, Principal of the State Normal School of Pennsylvania. The positions taken in support of his propositions were, first, Teaching is not now a profession; second, Teaching has just claims to such a rank; third, No agency except Normal Schools can constitute teaching a profession; fourth, Normal Schools can effect this end. To show that teaching is not now a profession, the conditions and requirements of a profession were first considered. Among the requirements of a profession are a noble aim; its operations must not be merely mechanical; it must require a learned general education; its nature must be such as to render special preparation necessary to succeed; it should have provided an authority competent to decide upon the qualifications of those who apply to become members; and there must be some common bond of union and mutual recognition of claims to membership.

Teaching may be made to fulfill all these conditions, and judged by these tests, it has not, practically, scarcely any claim to that rank. There are probably 150,000 teachers in the United States. How many of them will come up to these tests? A proper answer would show how much teaching must change in order to become a learned profession. That teaching has just claims to the rank of a profession is easily shown. *It has a noble aim.* Man stands at the head of creation; and to enable him to fulfill his duties and perfect his nature, he needs education.

Teaching may be done scientifically. A science is a systematic arrangement of principles, and a work is done scientifically when it is done according to fixed laws, and in virtue of them. Fixed laws govern the relation of means to the end in education, and these may be learned and applied. Teaching has therefore a scientific basis as truly as medicine, or agriculture, or law. The other points of the address were fully elaborated and well established. In support of the proposition that Normal Schools can constitute teaching a profession, it was urged that nothing can be better calculated to ennoble the aim of the teacher than the Normal School; for in such a school the profound philosophy that underlies teaching is exposed to the student, and he learns to appreciate the grandeur of the human soul and the dignity of the work that purposes its culture. Therein he is made to see that the teacher's work is a work of the highest art, and that the permanency of government and the welfare of society depend upon right education. The Normal School will demonstrate that teaching is not a mere imitative art, but that it rests upon a scientific basis. It will there be shown that the teacher needs theory as well as practice, for, in the language of BLACKSTONE, "if practice be the whole he is taught, practice must also be the whole he will ever know; if he be instructed in the elements and first principles upon which the rule of practice is founded, the least variation from established precedents will totally distract and bewilder him."

It will be easy for the Normal School to require a learned general education as a prerequisite before graduation. Without such schools, there can be no hope for the establishment of a *Teacher's Profession*, and the next century will witness nearly the same chaotic condition of the elements which shall compose the profession of teaching which now exists. With Norman Schools, a nucleus of a profession could at once be formed, which, under proper encouragment, would grow, and result in building up an honorable profession. *The number of Normal Schools must, therefore, be multiplied*, and they must include in their courses the branches of a liberal education, for they are to be prepared for all grades of schools. They will need to teach how nature can be investigated in search of truth, how the truths thus obtained can be classified according to their logical relations, what powers the human mind possesses that can be educated, what laws there are according to which such education must proceed, and how to adapt educational means to educational capabilities.

Normal Schools should be allowed to grant diplomas with the usual honors and privileges. Though a diploma is nothing but a parchment, and a title is but a name, and true honor does not consist with either, yet justice for teachers requires that they should enjoy honors and titles honorably obtained as much as others. They contribute to give character to the other professions, and place and power to their members; and therefore Normal Schools should be so organized as to bestow like advantages upon deserving teachers. A name must be given to the profession; and Prof. WICKERSHAM closed by urging the inquiry whether this Association should not consider the conditions on which a diploma should be granted, and give the name of a degree which it would be proper to confer.

A brief discussion of the paper followed, though it was generally highly approved.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Missouri, then reported the following resolutions in relation to the decease of Mr. DANA P. COLBURN:

Whereas, Since the last meeting of this Association, one of its most devoted and efficient members and officers, who was also one of the few that participated in its establishment, has been removed from our midst by death; and,

Whereas, It is no less our privilege than our duty, affectionately to cherish the memory of the beloved and esteemed of past time who have been called away from earth and its scenes; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother DANA P. COLBURN, Principal of the Rhode Island Normal School, who, by an inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence, was removed in the prime of life, and in the midst of the highest usefulness, the cause of popular education and especially of Normal Schools has sustained a serious loss, the Normal Association has lost one of its most earnest and useful members, and the community at large one of its truest and most promising men.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of our departed Brother with sincere affection; that his enlightened zeal, his unflagging perseverance, his high ideal of life and its duties, his spotless example, his generous and kindly sympathy, and his genial manners, have so won our respect and love, as to mark our loss with peculiar sadness, which is only relieved by the consideration that our loss is his gain, and that by it he has been carried forward in his course of infinite progress.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathise with the more immediate relatives and friends of our deceased Brother in their great bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them by the Secretary of this Association.

These resolutions were seconded by Mr. WELLS, of Chicago, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. WELLS then offered an appropriate resolution in relation to the death of Father PEIRCE, which was seconded by several gentlemen, and unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported the following list, which was adopted, and they were elected:

President, RICHARD EDWARDS, of Missouri; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. Crosby, of Massachusetts; D. H. Cochrane, of New-York; Pierre D. Cheauveau, of Canada; G. M. B. Sill, of Connecticut. Secretaries, J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, and D. F. Wells, of Iowa. Treasurer, E. C. Hewitt, of Illinois. Counsellors, Messrs. B. G. Northrup, of Massachusetts; A. S. Welch, of Michigan; A. Holbrook, of Ohio; Wm. F. Phelps, of New-Jersey; J. Moore, of Iowa, and J. Ogden, of Minnesota.

Candidates for admission to West Point may begin to tremble in anticipation of the ordeal through which they are to pass. Here are the names of the Medical Board which is to convene at the Academy on the 28th: Surgeon-General Thomas Lawson, Surgeon C. A. Finley, Surgeon Charles McDougall, and Assistant-Surgeon J. F. Hammond.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Intention of Secretary Cass to Resign—Departure of the President to Visit the Great Eastern—Army Intelligence, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

It is rumored that Secretary CASS contemplates a resignation. This rumor seems to be without foundation, however, as a letter received at the Department to-day announces his good health, and his intention to return about the 1st of September.

The President and party left Washington this morning, on a visit to the *Great Eastern*.

Secretary THOMPSON returned to-day from Old Point, and speaks loudly in praise of the Hygea, under its present management.

Our city is completely deserted.

The Interior Department is rapidly distributing the laws of the last session of Congress to those legally entitled to copies.

The death of Lieut. SILAS G. HIGGINS, of the Sixth Infantry, at Fort Yuma, is officially announced to the War Department.

Company F, Ninth Infantry, is ordered to take post at Fort Steilacoom.

Camp Cunati, Mo., having been abandoned, Lieut. CASEY, of the Corps of Engineers, is ordered to continue the work on the wagon-road from Vancouver to Lewis.

Lieut. KOBT will explore the country from Lewis River to Cow Litz Landing. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

A Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at Fort Dallas, Oregon, for the trial of Capt. THOMAS JORDON, of the Quartermaster's Department, on the 15th of September. First. Lieut. MCKEENER, of the Third Artillery, is to be Judge Advocate.

A General Court martial is ordered to assemble at Washington on the 30th August, for the trial of private SWAN, of Company G, Eighth Infantry, and others who may be presented. Capt. BLAIR, of the Subsistence Department, is to be the Judge Advocate.

A General Court-martial is also to assemble at Fort Steilacoom. The date is not given. J. B. BROWN is to be the Judge Advocate.

Leave of absence has been granted First Lieutenant G. A. WILLIAMS, of the First Infantry, and also to Capt. PLUMMER, of the Infantry.

The Medical Board for the examination of candidates for admission into the Academy at West Point, consisting of Surgeon-General LAWSON, Surgeons, C. A. FINLEY, CHARLES MCDOUGALL, and Assistant-Surgeon J. P. HAMMOND, Recorder. It will assemble at West Point on the 28th.

Company F of the Ninth Infantry will be stationed at Fort Sterlacoom. A detachment of Company A of the corps of Engineers, under the command of First Lieut. T. NACASEY, will continue the opening of the wagon road from the town of Vancouver to Lewis River.

Lieut. H. MCROBERTS will explore Lewis River.

The headquarters of the Eighth Infantry have been ransferred to San Antonio barracks and Lieut.-Col. LEAVITT will assume command.

It is reported, and generally believed, that JAMES B. HOWE has been appointed Marshal for the Western District of NewYork, *vice* JEWETT, removed.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Convention of the Democracy at Cresson—The Question of Union on an Electoral Ticket.

CRESSON, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 9.

The town is overflowing. At least 500 guests are at the Mountain House from all parts of the State. Over fifty registered their names this morning. Among those present are Gen. FOSTER, H. M. WRIGHT, JOHN CESSNA, and a large Philadelphia delegation. The Douglasites are in strong force, and will probably present, as an ultimatum, the calling of a new Convention, on which there will doubtless be an exciting debate.

Judge BLACK came part of the way, but turned back.

Mr. WELCH will lay before the Convention the replies of the electors. They stand on the queston of a union, 16 in the affirmative, and 9 in the negative, one of whom is a Breckinridge man, while one refuses to answer. The balance of the negatives are Douglas men.

The negative Douglasites are Mr. VAUX (at large,) and the Delegates from the Fifth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Districts.

The negative Breckinridge is from the Nineteenth, and the one who refused to answer is from the Twenty-second District.

The remainder of the Districts are in the affirmative, with Mr. KLEIN (at large.)

CRESSON, Thursday, Aug. 9—P. M.

The Convention met in the Chapel building at 3 o'clock, President WELCH in the Chair, and H. B. BURNHAM, Secretary. Sixty-nine members were present.

Mr. WELCH opened by a speech. He was gratified to see such a large attendance, showing that an interest was felt by the Committee in the present condition of the Democratic Party. For himself, the action of that Committee received his cordial approbation. His intention had been solely to promote the interests of the Democratic Party, in which he believed they received the support of the masses in the State. He trusted that their deliberations would be marked with calmness. He had received letters from every part of the State, approving of the Committee's action. For himself, he was in favor of conciliation, and he hoped the electoral ticket would remain as it is.

DIEFFENBACH CLINTON presented a resolution declaring that it behooves all good Democrats to stand by the late decision of the Committee.

Gen. MILLER moved an amendment, calling a new Convention.

ISAAC LEECH moved to amend by substituting the Reading Convention. Rejected—Yeas, 12; Nays, 59

L. BRADFORD said he would vote in favor of a new Convention.

Mr. WELCH said he was in favor of the Reading ticket unmutilated. [Great applause.]

Mr. CHASE moved to amend that the electors appointed at Reading are hereby released from all obligations, and requested to vote in the Electoral College for the regular nominees, DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Mr. HAMILTON claimed that this was out of order. They had already acted on that.

The President decided that it was in order.

Mr. CHASE withdrew the resolution temporarily.

The Committee appointed to write to Gen. FOSTER returned and said they could not find him.

ALEXANDER C. FULTON, of Armstrong County, moved to amend, "Resolved, that the action of the Committee of the 2d of July be rescinded," and the following be substituted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Electoral tickets be headed with the name of DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE as the elector at large, and that in the event of the success of said ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for DOUGLAS, then the vote of the State shall be cast for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, but if for BRECKINRIDGE, then for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE for the same offices, and that the Chairman of the Committee be directed to require a pledge from the electors, and if any refuse, his name be omitted.

Mr. FULTON said he offered it as an olive branch. It would certainly be favored in his district—so far as he was concerned individually. The former action of the Committee would be acceptable, but it is impracticable with the people, since they adopted only one sentiment of his District, and that of disapprobation. The same was the case throughout the State. Will you accept the olive branch? or are you determined to strangle the Democratic Party? Give us an opportunity of expressing an honest opinion of our choice.

Mr. SALOMAN was surprised at the rapidity with which they were rushing through the business. The action of the Committee was the most important ever had. He had letters from Alabama and Texas, asking anxiously what course this Convention intended to pursue. We do not expect always to be separated. We must come again together. Why not join together now? He conceded that the 2d of July resolutions were impracticable, although he voted for them. The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are opposed to aiding to throw the election into the House. He believed Mr. FULTON's plan was the best under the circumstances. It will at least show the popular voice.

Mr. BRADFORD said his first position would be for a straight Breckinridge ticket, but he would bow to expediency. He believed Mr. FULTON's resolution the best that could be done.

Mr. FULTON withdrew the latter portion of his resolution requiring a pledge.

The Committee adopted the resolutions providing for one Electoral ticket with BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS as the electors, the one having the largest popular vote to receive the electoral vote of the State.

Mr. CARRIGAN, of Philadelphia, requested Mr. FULTON to accept a further provision, declaring that if the candidate for whom the popular vote thus cast cannot be elected with the vote of Pennsylvania, then that vote shall be given to the other candidate who is a member of the Democratic Party, if it will elect him.

Mr. BURNHAM spoke in favor of the proposition.

Mr. DIEFFENBACK (Breckinridge) said if the gentlemen who voted against the late action of the Committee say they are willing to receive Mr. FULTON's compromise, he would vote for it.

Mr. MCDOWELL was willing to join hands in this proposition if the Douglasites would meet him on it.

Gen. WILKES (strong Douglasite) defined his position. He said Mr FULTON's proposition as originally proposed, was truly an olive branch, but the Carrigan amendment carries it too far.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Cambria, desired Mr. CARRIGAN to modify his amendment. He wanted to show that the people of the mountains spurned FORNEY, though they favor DOUGLAS, and that the Democratic Party might yet be saved, notwithstanding the ultraism of some of its leaders.

Mr. CARRIGAN withdrew the latter part of his amendment, that only after the several tests named shall the electors cast their preference, and modified it so as to read simply, that the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has a majority of the vote of the State.

Mr. CARRIGAN called the previous question amid great confusion.

Mr. CARRIGAN shortly after withdrew his call for the previous question.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to allow FULTON, CARRIGAN and JOHNSON to consult on the compromise resolutions and amendments.

On reassembling, Mr. STAHLE, of Armstrong, objected to changing the former action of the Committee. This resolution looked only to the same end, the casting of the vote of Pennsylvania for the Democratic candidate receiving the highest vote.

V. L. BRADFORD, of Philadelphia, said he was honest enough to confess that he believed the Breckinridge Platform was correct—the representation of Democratic principles, and that BRECKINRIDGE was the real candidate of the party; but he was satisfied that this feeling was not that of all the Democrats of this State; that DOUGLAS is largely sustained by true men. It seems, therefore, but right that we should change our action, and allow Democrats freedom of choice. He strongly favored Mr. FULTON's compromise.

Mr. WELCH wished to be satisfied that the game would be played fairly, if at all. He had letters from nine electors declaring that they would only vote for DOUGLAS. The same was the case with one for BRECKINRIDGE. He could not see how the requirements of the present resolution would be more satisfactory to some of these gentlemen who positively refused to pledge themselves.

On motion, the letters of those Electors declining to pledge themselves were read.

The first was from N. P. DANNER, declaring that he would pledge himself to vote for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, but declined making all further pleddes; also from CRAWFORD, HOWELL, CHURCH, and others, declaring their intention to vote for DOUGLAS in any event in case of their selection, and positively declining to sign any pledge emanating from the State Committee.

Elector MANCHESTER entered into a lengthy argument. He believed the electors to be the instruments of the people. He stood pledged to the Reading Convention, and would resign if the proper authorities requested him.

Elector LEE could not see how the action of the Committee would produce harmony, or how two branches of the party could go before the people on common grounds. He would not stand in the way of a conciliation, however, and would resign his position if necessary.

Mr. BRADFORD said that, after hearing the letters of the electors, he deemed necessary another amendment, requesting the Chairman of this Committee to obtain from the electors their several and distinct pledges in acquiescence to the foregoing resolution, and to report the result of his action at a future meeting of the Committee.

Mr. FULTON said that such a proposition it was his original intention to include, but, at the request of some Breckinridgers, he had not offered it. He would not now accept the amendment of Mr. BRADFORD.

Mr. WADFORD—Then I must vote against your resolution and proposition.

Gen. DAVIS made a strong speech. He spoke of the inequality of this Committee, and said that it was unfairly constituted. Fifty-four out of 96 members came from six Districts. It was ruled by the Seceders. [Hisses.] It did not represent the people fairly.

Mr. MANAGHAN spoke in favor, and Mr. KNEIPS, of Harrisburgh, against, Mr. FULTON's compromise.

Mr. LEECH, of Philadelphia, moved to postpone further consideration of the subject till after the second Tuesday of October. Negatived; Yeas, 22; Nays, 49.

Mr. WELCH spoke in favor of the compromise. He hoped the friends of DOUGLAS would support it, but he found that they had indignantly refused it; and now he would declare that even if he stood alone he would vote for the Reading electoral ticket pure and not mutilated. [Cheers.] He was for union, and was willing to vote for the ticket—even for those who refused the pledge.

Mr. FULTON accepted Mr. BRADFORD's amendment requiring the pledge of electors to the requirements of the resolution.

Mr. CHASE, as an amendment, moved a resolution that the electors be requested to vote in the college in the event of their election for such candidates as they may consider due to their principles and party instructions of the Reading Convention.

Mr. FULLER refused to accept the amendment.

Mr. GETZ, of Reading, said that the sincere friends of DOUGLAS were in favor of the compromise. He was a Breckinridge man, but would meet them on terms of conciliation; and he believed the Berks County Douglasites and Breckinridgers would sustain the action of the Committee if it was conciliatory on both sides.

Mr. FULTON then renewed the call for the previous question, which was sustained.

Mr. SALOMEN called for a division of the resolution.

The first portion of the proposition about heading the electoral ticket was agreed to—yeas 49, nays 22.

The second part, throwing the vote for the candidate who has a chance of election, was agreed to—yeas 46, nays 24.

The third portion, being Mr. BRADFORD's resolution requiring a pledge, was agreed to *viva voce*.

The resolution, as finally adopted, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral ticket be headed with the name of DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE as an elector at large, and in the event of the success of the said ticket, if the greater number shall have been cast for Mr. DOUGLAS, then the vote of the electoral college of the State shall be cast for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, but if for BRECKINRIDGE, then for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidate for whom a majority of the votes are cast, and can elect any man running for President, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for the candidate. If it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the candidate who has a majority of the votes of the State; and the Chairman of this Committee be requested to obtain from the Electors their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and report the result of his action at a future meeting of the Convention.

The Committee here adjourned *sine die*, with cheers for the ticket.

Maryland Democratic Conventions.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Breckinridge State Convention met here to-day, every County being represented. Messrs. MAY and TAYLOR were excluded from the electoral ticket, and Breckinridge men substituted.

The Douglas Convention meets on the 16th.

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

At the Breckinridge State Convention to-day, CHARLES J. MCDOUGAL and HENRY R. JACKSON were appointed Electors at large. The Convention was large and harmonious. Mr. TOOMBS made a speech. Mr. COBB was not present.

Congressional Nominations.

GERMANTOWN, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Republicans of the Third District to-day nominated SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD, of Dayton, for Congress, by acclamation.

BARNESVILLE, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Democrats of the Seventh District to-day nominated J. K. MORRIS for Congress by acclamation.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 9.

GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP was nominated to-day for Congress by the Democracy of the First District.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

S. G. DALBY was nominated for Congress, to-day, by the Republicans of Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Arkansas Election.

FORT SMITH, Thursday, Aug. 9.

RECTOR, for Governor, is 350 ahead in Washington County, with one precinct to hear from. Carroll County gives JOHNSON 100 majority. RECTOR's majority is 200 in Madison County.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

In six counties ORR gains over ROLLINS' majorities in 1858, 1,400.

In thirteen counties JACKSON gains over STEWART's majorities, 3,400.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 9.

Returns from fifty-three Counties, a large proportion of them official, and the remainder nearly complete, show COOMBS' majority to be 22,170.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

Particulars of the Engagement at Melazzo—Intervention in Syria, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at this port about 6 o'clock this evening. Her mail will be due in New-York to-morrow.

The following dispatches appear in latest papers per *Europa*:

SICILY AND NAPLES.

PALERMO, Tuesday, July 24—via Genoa.

In the engagements before Melazzo, 16th and 17th inst., the Neapolitans had 580 men put *hors du combat*.

GARIBALDI attacked the town of Melazzo on the 20th inst., with bayonet, and after a desperate combat, the Neapolitans withdrew to the Citadel.

The statement that the whole of Sicily had been evacuated by the Neapolitan troops is premature. Messina is still held by the Neapolitans.

GENOA, Friday, July 27.

News has been received here that the Garibaldians suffered great losses in the engagement near Melazzo. It was asserted that GARIBALDI himself was wounded in the foot. GARIBALDI had ordered several inhabitants of Melazzo to be shot for having fought against him.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, July 26.

Letters have been received from Sicily, stating that Gen. CLARY had only evacuated the outposts and the town of Messina, and had concentrated his *corps d'armée* in the citadel. The remainder of the troops, and especially Col. BOSCO's Division, have been dispatched to Calabria.

NAPLES, Thursday, July 26.

The latest news received from Naples announces that the state of things was more satisfactory.

THE EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.

PARIS, Friday, July 27.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day, in an article signed by M. GRANDGUILLOT, announces that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has authorized Lord COWLEY to come to some understanding with France respecting the expedition to Syria.

The same paper says, as all the Powers agree upon that question, the assent of Turkey will necessarily follow. It only remains to determine the basis of the general understanding between the Powers, in order to carry out the end which all have in view. This task is not without difficulties, but we must hope that the good faith of the Powers will be able to resolve them. France, who in the affair has assumed the energetic attitude most proper to raise the courage of the oppressed tribes, will also show a moderation which cannot fail to inspire the European Governments with confidence, and which is the invariable rule of her policy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, July 24—Evening.

Up to this moment the Porte has not given its reply to the proposals relative to an European intervention in Syria. It is almost certain, however, that the reply of the Porte to the said proposals will be in the negative.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

From Truro to Pictou—Embarkation on Board the Hero—Fireworks and Illuminations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PICTOU, Wednesday, Aug. 8,
via SACKVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Prince of WALES and suite drove post-haste from Truro to this place. Arches were erected along the road in several places, and the bridges, too, were covered with evergreens.

The town is very gay. The Prince received an invitation to dine here, but declined, as the Duke of NEWCASTLE said it would be too risky to go on board the *Hero* after dark.

The Prince received and answered an address from the country.

The *Flying Fish* will take him on board the *Hero*, which lies two miles out.

There will be fireworks and illuminations to-night, and great bonfires on tops of the hills. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PICTOU, N. S., Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Prince of WALES landed at Hauteport at 2 o'clock this morning; arrived at Windsor at 8, left at 9; arrived at Touro at 11½, left at 12½, and arrived at Pictou at 5¼ P. M., where he received and answered an address, and embarked immediately on the *Hero* for Charlottetown, P. E. I., where he expects to arrive at noon to-morrow. He was received all along the route most enthusiastically, and while passing through Pictou cheered most vociferously. In the evening there was an exhibition of fireworks, bonfires and illuminations.

Arrival of the Pike's Peak Express.

OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS AT DENVER—MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Pike's Peak Express brings dates of Aug. 2.

Last Tuesday three sporting men, WOOD, STEELE and ROOKER, while intoxicated, entered the office of the Rocky Mountain *News*, and forced the editor, WM. H. BYERS, to accompany them to the Criterion Saloon, threatening to kill any one who should attempt to interfere to rescue him. He finally made his escape to his office through the back door, but was followed by the rowdies, who fired a volley from revolvers into the building, which was returned, wounding STEELE. The whole town by this time was aroused, and turned out *en masse* in pursuit of the party. STEELE was shot in the head, and the other two were captured shortly afterwards. The feeling in favor of lynching them was strong, but they were reserved for trial. WOOD was once a destroying angel at Salt Lake City, but fled here, having destroyed a saint. All three were characters of the most desperate and dangerous kind.

It is reported that rich gold discoveries have been made about thirty miles from Colorado City, on the road to Tarryall, on the Platte River. All who possibly can are leaving for the new discoveries.

The weather was dry and warm.

Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

CHARLES MCDOUGALL and WM. T. MONTAGUE of Cincinnati arrived here per steamer from Hamilton last evening. The latter person was arrested upon landing on a charge of embezzling $35,000 from WEST & MCDOUGALL, produce merchants of Cincinnati, of which firm Mr. MCDOUGALL was the principal partner, and MONTAGUE clerk. The detective, who has been on their track for several days, arrived in Hamilton yesterday, and learning that parties answering their description had left per steamer, he immediately engaged a special locomotive and arrived in this city simultaneously with the steamer. MCDOUGALL escaped in a cab before the detective reached the wharf and has not yet been arrested. MONTAGUE and a woman were arrested and it is reported that MONTAGUE's trunks were found to contain $25,000, mostly in gold.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, July 9.

MONTAGUE, the Cincinnati embezzler's case, is postponed till to-morrow, to allow time for the arrival of witnesses from Cincinnati. It is thought the charge of forgery can be sustained against him, in which case he will be delivered to the United States authorities, otherwise he will be discharged.

Murder at Red Lion, New-Jersey.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 9.

GEORGE AIKEN was shot and instantly killed at Red Lion, near Vincentown, Burlington County, N. J., yesterday, by JOHN H. CONOVER. It is alleged that AIKEN had ravished CONOVER's wife, and was forbid to come to the house. CONOVER, in the meantime, got out a warrant, and put it in the hands of a constable. When AIKEN heard of it, he threatened to kill him if he did not withdraw the warrant, and went to CONOVER's house yesterday, when CONOVER shot him in the neck, killing him instantly. CONOVER gave himself up to the authorities; and was placed in jail last evening at Mount Holley.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

Advices from California, the Amoor Region and Japan.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 9.

The Pony Express, with California news to July 28th, reached here at 2 o'clock A. M.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 28.

The Pony Express, with St. Soseph dates to July 15, arrived at San Francisco on the 27th. The Overland Mail arrived the same day, with St. Louis dates to the 5th.

Gen. SHIELDS is reported to have come by this stage as far as Los Angelos, where he remains a few days to recruit.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democrats, having taken courage at the recent eastern advices, are organizing energetically for the campaign. Several prominent Democrats who at first favored DOUGLAS, are coming out for the other side, apparently under the pressure of Federal influence. An address to the National Democracy of California, urging the party to support BRECKINRIDGE, has recently been published, which manifestly has strengthened that side of the question. It is signed by 65 Democrats, many of whom occupy respectable and prominent positions in the party, 22 of them are Federal office-holders, eight more are recipients of Federal patronage, and the others represent a mass of politicians giving the document most weight. The Douglas Democrats are also active. The Irish and German vote will mostly go with that branch of the party, but it is difficult to estimate which wing is the stronger. Thus far 17 Democratic newspapers have declared for DOUGLAS, 13 for BRECKINRIDGE, and 9 remain non-committal, with even chances of going either way. Under these circumstances the Republicans entertain not unjustifiable hopes that the Democratic divisions may be so equally balanced as to give the State to LINCOLN. Some very respectable Bell and Everett meetings have been held in different parts of the State, but thus far that party does not exhibit much rank and file strength.

A terrible tragedy recently took place near Sacramento, which has intensely agitated that portion of the State. On the 17th of July, a man named WITZLER was murdered while asleep, in Sacramento City, and his house robbed of considerable money and jewelry. Circumstances pointed to one WM. WATTS, as the murderer, who was followed to the Washoe mines and arrested on the 23d. He was conveyed to Nicitaus, in Sutler County, on the 25th, and that night started for Sacramento, handcuffed, in an open wagon, under the charge of WM. C. STODDARD, recently District-Attorney of Sutler County, GEO. ARMSTRONG, formerly from Texas, and celebrated as an Indian fighter, and TIMOTHY WHARTON, Deputy-Sheriff of Sutler County, but formerly of Ogden County, Ill. On arriving within a mile of Sacramento, at 2 A. M. on the 26th, the prisoner quietly stripped his handcuffs off, and with a pistol taken from ARMSTRONG while asleep fired on WHARTON and mortally wounded him. He then fired on STODDARD, killing him instantly: next on ARMSTRONG, inflicting a wound from which he died in an hour. WHARTON was then sufficiently recovered to fire on the prisoner, when he fled. The wounded man was able to walk to Sacramento and give the alarm; but he died the same night. The county since has been overrun by armed men, searching for the escaping desperado, but thus far without finding any traces of him. It is said that ARMSTRONG was a very vigilant and watchful man, and the only reason given for his falling asleep is the fatigue resulting from his long and unceasing charge of the prisoner while bringing him over the mountains.

The recent discovery of copper and other minerals in Calaveras County, about thirty miles from Stockton, continues to engross considerable attention in that portion of the State.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have purchased of the California Steam Navigation Company the steamers *Brother Jonathan*, *Senator* and *Pacific*, which would give the former Company the control of the ocean steam navigation to and from the ports north and south of San Francisco.

A strong effort is being made to prove the alleged will of the late Senator BRODERICK a forgery, with considerable weight of testimony on that side.

The citizens of San Bernardino met on the 14th, to decide what that town would do towards extending the telegraph from Los Angelos. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions.

The new silver discoveries in what is new called the Cozoe district, situated 15 miles south of Owen's Lake, and 15 miles east of Vizta, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, are attracting very considerable attention. Scientific men in San Francisco, who have tested numerous samples of ore recently received, think it probable that another mineral district has been discovered, equaling in value the Washoe silver mines. Fine leads of gold bearing quartz, copper, and tin, have also been found in the same region. A very decided emigration in that direction has commenced from the mining towns of California.

THE WASHOE REGION.

There is nothing remarkable in the late accounts from the Washoe mines.

Silver-mining intelligence is generally encouraging.

At Pyramid Lake everything was quiet. No Indians showing themselves there or anywhere else on the eastern side of the mountains.

Emigrants had commenced arriving at Honey Lake Valley, by LANDERS' cut off wagon-road. They report on the road good feed and plenty, and no trouble from the Indians.

THE AMOOR REGION AND JAPAN.

The schooner *Caroline* had arrived on the 24th from Nicolaifsky, on the Amoor River, *via* Hakodadi. June 22.

The *Foote* left San Francisco in September, 1859, delivered her cargo at the Amoor in November, started to return immediately with 32 Mongolian and 2 humped camels from the confines of Tartary, selected especially for their adaptation to California climate and country. Before getting out of the Amoor the *Foote* became ice-bound and remained frozen in till June 1, during which 17 of the camels died from hunger and cold. The remaining 15 arrived in San Francisco, and are on exhibition for a few days, after which they are assigned for use as beasts of burthen between the mountains and valleys, where wagon-roads are not opened.

The bark *San Francisco*, from Hamburg, arrived at the mouth of the Amoor on the 12th of May, and was about ascending when the *Foote* left. The balance of the Spring fleet for the same destination—five or six vessels—were at Hakodadi on the 22d of June, at which port all the vessels in the Amoor trade touch, going and coming.

At Hakodadi everything was quiet, and business progressing slowly with its usual regularity. The Japanese in that portion of the Empire appeared very friendly to the Americans, and disposed to offer all facilities for trade guaranteed by the treaty. They had received intelligence of the handsome welcome accorded the Japanese Embassy in San Francisco with evident pleasure.

The price of all goods allowed by the treaty to be exported had materially advanced.

The *Foote* brings from Hakodadi teas, silks, oils, &c., and an assortment of furs from the Amoor.

OREGON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamer *Oregon* arrived to-day, with Oregon dates to the 21st, and British Columbia to July 25.

Lieut. GILES returns with the Astronomical party who took observations from Puget's Sound on the total Solar eclipse, on the 18th inst. Their observations were entirely satisfactory.

Oregon news was unimportant. There was a general lull of politics after the recent election.

The British Columbia news is also void of interest.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Arrived at San Francisco, 26th, ship *Comet*, from New York; schooner *Caroline E. Foote*, from Amoor River via Hakodadi; schooner *R. E. Raymond*, from Guayaquil. Sailed, 28th, ship *Enterprise* for Callao.

There is a better demand for goods in a small way by the trade. Arrivals having been very light lately, holders of goods in store have been firm in their pretensions, and realize rather better figures for such small lots as are absolutely required. Candles are worth 19½c.@20c., without marked movements. Hard Coal stiff at $13 50@$14, with limited demand. Fine Coffees are active, but Rio slow at last quotations. Provisions dull, with nothing selling but butter at improved rates; June is 29c.@30c. Rice is quiet; Carolina 7c. Sugars without particular change and firmer. Spirits Turpentine 77½. Wines and Teas dull and unchanged. Wheat keeps above buyers' views. Generally receipts are backward as yet.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The planing-mill and sash factory, and several buildings adjoining, on Gravier-street, were burned to-day. Loss $60,000; insured $15,000.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The schooner *Star* has arrived with Vera Cruz dates of the 29th ult. Mr. SHIPLEY, Flag Officer's Secretary, is passenger, with dispatches for the Navy and State Departments.

MIRAMON was at Lagos, unable to escape.

MEMORIALS OF THOMAS HOOD.

MEMORIALS OF THOMAS HOOD: Collected, Arranged and Edited by his Daughter, with a Preface and Notes by his Son. Illustrated with Copies from his own Sketches. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 2 vols. pp. 310, 326.

For Midsummer reading, nothing could be better than these *Memorials*. The filial affection of the surviving children of HOOD has incited them to undertake the pleasant task of drawing pictures of his everyday life, his personal peculiarities, his family relations, his hopes, fears, aspirations, pastimes and business connections. This lifting of the curtain gives us a general view of HOOD's interior life, of his affectionate regard for his wife and children, of his uniformly cheerful temper, and of those deeper springs of his nature which are but rarely visible in his published works. Judged solely by the writings that have been collected under the direction of his literary executors, HOOD appears chiefly as a humorist who viewed men through a lens of his own construction, taking such comical impressions of all he saw that the ludicrous overtopped the serious, and the grotesque buried the solemn out of sight. That strong undercurrent of his nature which produced the pathetic wail of the *Song of the Shirt*, and some few other pieces which pleaded for the lowly, was but rarely able to overcome the flashing torrent of his mirth. That he *could* be serious we knew, by occasional examples, and that he had the power to touch the tenderest chords none of his readers need to be told; yet it required the picture of his private life which his children have here painted for us to show the man as he really was. Before, we knew the writer as he appeared to the public, the actor dressed to act his part; but not the writer or the actor as he was when the curtain had fallen, when the lights had been extinguished, and the audience had gone home.

It is to these *Memorials* that we are indebted for a closer view of HOOD, the man. His children, gathering from every source the fullest particulars of their father's early life and his private and public opinions, have grouped together a rich collection of his unstudied letters and his off-hand expressions, which give us vivid impressions of a striking personal character. HOOD was a man of warm affections, passionately devoted to his family, constant in his friendships, and unselfish in his aims. The letters to his wife which are preserved in these volumes are models of conjugal tenderness; the playful epistles to his children are pleasant reading, and his correspondence with intimate friends is a curious mixture of shrewd sense and rollicking fun. With his immediate family, HOOD seems to have been a sort of household god; he never wearied of his task in enlivening the domestic circle, and centered his happiness in his home, receiving, in return, the adoration of his household. His son, in the Preface to these volumes, expresses his recollection of "gentle and loving deeds and words," and pays this tribute to a father who "made of his children companions, and was ready in return to be their playfellow":

"We are the better enabled to prepare these memorials because we were never separated, for any length of time, from our parents, neither of us having been sent to a boarding-school, or in our earlier years confined to that edifying domestic Botany Bay—the nursery—where children grow up by the pattern of unwatched, uneducated, hired servants."

In another place, the son sketches this little outline of his father's conjugal life—a pleasant penciling, that tells its own story:

"My mother was a fitting companion for such a husband: she shared his struggles, and soothed his sorrow, and was so much a part of his very existence, that latterly he could hardly bear her out of his sight, or write when she was not by him. We have been frequently obliged to omit large portions of his letters to her—it would have been sacrilege to alter them, and we did not feel it right to publish what was intended for her eyes alone—the tender epithets, and the love-talk; so fond, and yet so true. I quote here one passage, as a sample of those which occur so frequently in the letters:

'I never was anything, dearest, till I knew you—and I have been a better, happier, and more prosperous man ever since. Lay by that truth in lavender, sweetest, and remind me of it when I fail. I am writing warmly and fondly, but not without good cause. First, your own affectionate letter, just received—next, the remembrances of our dear children, pledges—what darling ones!—of our old familiar love—then a delicious impulse to pour out the overflowings of my heart into yours; and last, not least, the knowledge that your dear eyes will read what my hand is now writing. Perhaps there is an after-thought that, whatever may befall me, the wife of my bosom will have this acknowledgment of her tenderness—worth—excellence—and all that is wifely or womanly, from my pen.'"

The first volume of the *Memorials* opens with a brief biographical sketch of HOOD. Of his birth and parentage but few particulars are to be gleaned. His own joking account was, (says his son,) that "as his grandmother was a Miss ARMSTRONG, he was descended from two notorious thieves, *i. e*, ROBIN HOOD and JOHNNIE ARMSTRONG." His marriage with Miss JANE REYNOLDS took place on the 5th of May, 1824, when he was 25 years old; but the lady's family did not approve the match, and HOOD found himself unaided in his struggles for life. At the end of 1834, he suffered very heavy loss by the failure of a firm with which he had connections, and became involved in pecuniary difficulties so serious that he was forced to adopt extraordinary measures of relief. His son alludes to this period in the following passage:

"For some months he strove with his embarrassments, but the first heavy sea being followed up by other adversities, all hope of righting the vessel was abandoned. In this extremity, had he listened to the majority of his advisers, he would at once have absolved himself of his obligations by one or other of those sharp but sure remedies, which the legislature has provided for all such evils. But a sense of honor forbade such a course, and emulating the illustrious example of Sir Walter Scott, he determined to try whether he could not score off his debts as effectually and more creditably, with his pen, than with the legal whitewash, or a wet sponge. He had aforetime realized in one year a sum equal to the amount in arrear, and there was consequently fair reason to expect that by redoubled diligence, economizing, and escaping costs at law, he would soon be able to retrieve his affairs. With these views, leaving every shilling behind him, derived from the sale of his effects, the means he carried with him being an advance upon his future labors, he voluntarily expatriated himself, and bade his native land good night."

Fixing on Coblenz as the suitable place for a quiet residence, HOOD went at his work there with a will, producing several new works, and finding leisure to write to his friends in England very comical letters descriptive of German life. Numbers of these epistles appear in the first volume of the *Memorials*, and their free comment upon men and manners is exceedingly entertaining. HOOD did not like German people nor German ways. He made sport of everything Teutonic, and drew invidious comparisons between the miseries of exile and the comforts of home. If there was any particular grievance of which he complained with bitterness, it was German cookery. In a long and facetious letter to his friend DILKE, he writes:

"I do believe the 'devil sends cooks,' and they are German ones. The French are *artists*, the Germans are *daubers* in cookery. They are (in all that is grub-berly,) lubberly, blubberly, and in regard to cleanliness, not over scrubberly! Was n't I nearly choked once by fishbones amongst a dish of fried potatoes? 'T is fact, and did n't I see a starved dog refuse to take the place and portion of a German gentleman unexpectedly absent from his accustomed place at the table de hôte? Von Dilke be hanged! Catch him having a German cook at the Clarence! Hav n't their own doctors discovered that their sausages contain an active poison, and is not every one of their messes a slow one? I *will* stand up for our English kitchen, especially now Jane is a cook in it. Vive Dr. Kitchener! if he is n't dead: and an echo responds from Dusseldorf, very like Mrs. L——'s voice, 'Vive Dr. Kitchener!' When she last wrote to Jane she was watching a hash with one eye, according to his 'oracle.' Ask Head about German cookery; he says their sauces are always either sour or greasy, but I have gone a step beyond his experience, they can be sour and greasy too. And now for a triumphant clincher as to the respective merits of German and English cookery. There is a sort of *mésalliance* that occurs in England sometimes; nay, I know personally of an instance, for W. C. married the woman that dressed his dinner, but I have now before me 'Der Preussiche Staat, in allen seinen Veziehungun,' an authentic work, and I cannot find one instance of a German, who married his cook. This is not prejudice but statistics! But do n't let this frighten you, Mrs. Dilke, from coming here, lest you should have to feast on *pommes de terre frites*. Jane can stew, and broil, and roast, and bake. You should hear her battering her beef-steaks, as if they were the children, or see Tom walk in with his little wig powdered or floured, from his mother-sick fit having interfered with her fit of pigeon-piety. You should hear De Franck congratulating her on her high health, or Miss von B. on her rosy English complexion, when the real secret is fried chops. So I speak not complainingly, but critically only, of the national cuisine."

In 1841, somewhat restored in health, and with his finances improved by the rapid sale of his *Comic Annual* and other works, HOOD returned to England. Writing from Camberwell in April, he says the taste of English food, and the inhalation of English air, seemed "delicious," and he regularly continued his correspondence in a cheerful strain. At Camberwell, however, he was once the victim of persecution. A lady of strong religious convictions, who had been considerably shocked at the irreverent jollity of HOOD's *Whims and Oddities*, took upon herself the task of rebuking him. "She inquired," says his son, "with a kind of grim satisfaction, what good his *Whims and Oddities* would do his soul, and how he would recall his levities in literature on his death-bed?" HOOD wrote a long reply to this letter, and thereafter called it "My Tract." It concluded as follows:

We will now turn, if you please, from my death-bed to your own—supposing you to be lying there at that awful crisis, which reveals the depravity of the human heart as distinctly as the mortality of the human frame! And now, on that terrible, narrow isthmus between the past and the future, just imagine yourself appealing to your conscience for answers to such solemn questions as follow. And first, whether your extreme devotion has been affected or sincere,—unobtrusive or ostentatious—humble to your Creator, but arrogant to His creatures—in short, Piety, or Mag-piety? Whether your professed love for your species has been active and fruitful, or only that flatulent charity, which evaporates upwards in wind, and catechises the hungry, and preaches to the naked? And finally, how far in meddling with the spiritual concerns of your neighbors, you have neglected your own; and consequently, what you may have to dread from that Hell and its fires, which you have so often amused yourself with letting off at a poor Sinner,—just as a boy would squib a Guy? These are queries important to your "eternal destiny," which ought to be considered in time; whereas, from the tenor of your letter, it appears to me that you have never entertained them for a moment, and I am sorry to add that, judging from the same evidence, whatever may be your acquaintance with the *letter* of the New Testament, of its *spirit* you are as deplorably ignorant as the blindest heathen Hottentot, for whose enlightenment you perhaps subscribe a few missionary pence.

I implore you to spend a few years, say twenty, in this self-scrutiny, which may be wholesomely varied by the exercise of a little active benevolence; not, however, in sending tracts, instead of baby-linen to poor lying-in sisters, or in volunteering pork chops for distressed Jews, or in recommending a Solemn Fast to the Spitalfields weavers, or in coddling and pampering a pulpit favorite, but in converting rags to raiment, and empty stomachs to full ones, and in helping the wretched and indigent to "keep their souls and bodies together!"

And, should you ever relapse and feel tempted to write religious Swing letters, such as you have sent to me, let me recommend to you a quotation from a great and wise writer, and moreover a namesake of your pious mother. It runs thus: "*I find you are perfectly qualified make converts, and so, go, help your mother to make the gooseberry pie.*"

Still if you will and must indite such epistles, pray address them elsewhere. There are plenty of young single "men about town," (and of the very sort such saints are partial to,—namely, "*precious*" sinners,) who no doubt would be willing to discuss with you their "experiences," and to embrace you and your persuasion together. But on me your pains would be wasted. I am not to be converted, except *from* Christianity, by arrogance, insolence, and ignorance enough, as Mrs. Jarley says, "to make one turn atheist." Indeed, the only effect of your letter has been to inspire me, like old Tony Weller, with a profound horror of widows, whether amorous or pious, for both seem equally resolute that a man shall not "call his soul his own."

And now, Madam, farewell. Your mode of recalling yourself to my memory reminds me that your fanatical mother insulted mine in the last days of her life, (which was marked by every Christian virtue,) by the presentation of a Tract addressed to Infidels. I remember also the same heartless woman intruded herself, with less reverence than a Mohawk Squaw would have exhibited, on the chamber of death; and interrupted with her jargon almost my very last interview with my dying parent. Such reminiscences warrant some severity; but, if more be wanting, know that my poor sister has been excited by a circle of Canters like yourself, into a religious frenzy, and is at this moment in a private mad-house.

I am, Madam, yours with disgust,
THOS. HOOD.

Several letters addressed to CHARLES DICKENS are preserved in these volumes. The following was written at the time of the publication of the *American Notes*:

No. 17 ELM TREE ROAD, Oct. 12.

DEAR DICKENS: Can you let me have an early copy of the *American Notes*, so that I may review it in the *New Monthly*? Is it really likely to be ready as advertised? I aim this at Devonshire Place, supposing you to be returned, for with these winds 't is no fit time for the coast. But your bones are not so weather unwise (for ignorance *is* bliss) as mine. I should have asked this by word of mouth in Devonshire Place, but the weather has kept me in doors. It is no fiction that the complaint, derived from Dutch malaria seven years since, is revived by easterly winds. Otherwise I have been better than usual, and "never say die." Don't forget about the Yankee Notes: I never had but one American friend, and lost him thro' *a good crop of pears*. He paid us a visit in England; whereupon in honor of him, a pear tree, which had never borne fruit to speak of within memory of man, was loaded with 90 dozen brown somethings. Our gardener said they were a *keeping* sort, and would be good at Christmas; whereupon, as our Jonathan was on the eve of sailing for the States, we sent him a few dozens to dessert him on the voyage. Some he put at the bottom of a trunk (he wrote to us) to take to America; but he could not have been gone above a day or two, when all *our* pears began to rot! *His* would, of course, by sympathy, and I presume spoilt his linen or clothes, for I have never heard of him since. Perhaps he thought I had *done* him on purpose, and for sartin the tree, my accomplice, never bore any more pears, good or bad, after that supernatural crop.

Pray present my respects for me to Mrs. Dickens. How she must enjoy being at home and discovering her children, after her Columbusing, and only discovering America.

I am, my dear Dickens,
Yours ever truly,
THOMAS HOOD.

Do you want a motto for your book? Coleridge in his Pantisocracy days, used frequently to exclaim in soliloquy, "I wish I was in A-me-ri-ca!" Perhaps you might find something in the advertisement of Oldridge's "*Balm of Columbia*," or the "*American Soothing Syrup*"—query, Gin twist?

The *Song of the Shirt* appeared in 1843, in the Christmas number of *Punch*. The following account of it is interesting:

"In the Christmas number of *Punch* for this year appeared the famous *Song of the Shirt*. It was, of course, inserted anonymously, but it ran through the land like wild-fire. Paper after paper quoted it, and it became the talk of the day. There was no little speculation as to its author, although several, I believe Dickens among the number, attributed it at once to its right source. At last my father wrote to one of the daily papers and acknowledged it. He was certainly astonished, and a little amused, at its wonderful popularity, although my mother had said to him, when she was folding up the packet ready for the press: "Now mind, Hood, mark my words, this will tell wonderfully! It is one of the best things you ever did!" This turned out a true prophecy. It was translated into French and German; and even, I believe into Italian. My father used to laugh and wonder how they rendered the peculiar burthen,

"Stitch! stitch! stitch!"

and also,

"Seam and gusset and band!"

It was printed on cotton pocket-handkerchiefs for sale, and has met with the usual fate of all popular poems, having been parodied times without number. But what delighted, and yet touched, my father most deeply was, that the poor creatures to whose sorrows and sufferings he had given such eloquent voice, seemed to adopt its words as their own, by singing them about the streets to a rude air of their own adaptation."

In his letters to children, HOOD was very happy. The following was written from Devonshire Lodge in the Summer of 1844, to his little friend MAY ELIOT:

"I remember that, when I saw the sea, it used sometimes to be very fussy and fidgetty, and did not always wash itself quite clean; but it was very fond of fun. Have the waves ever run after you yet, and turned your little two shoes into pumps, full of water?

If you want a joke you might push Dunnie into the sea, and then fish for him as they do for a jack. But don't go in yourself, and don't let the baby go in and swim away, although he *is* the shrimp of the family. Did you ever taste the sea-water? The fishes are so fond of it they keep drinking it all day long. Dip your little finger in, and then suck it to see how it tastes. A glass of it warm, with sugar and a grate of nutmeg, would quite astonish you! The water of the sea is so saline, I wonder nobody catches salt fish in it. I should think a good way would be to go out in a butter-boat, with a little melted for sauce. Have you been bathed yet in the sea, and were you afraid? I was, the first time, and the time before that; and dear me, how I kicked, and screamed—or, at least, meant to scream, but the sea, ships and all, began to run into my mouth, and I shut it up. I think I see *you* being dipped into the sea, screwing your eyes up, and putting your nose, like a button, into your mouth, like a button-hole, for fear of getting another smell and taste! By the by, did you ever dive your head under water with your legs up in the air like a duck, and try whether you could cry "quack?" Some animals can! I would try, but there is no sea here, and so I am forced to dip into books. I wish there were such nice green hills here as there are at Sandgate. They must be very nice to roll down, especially if there are no furze bushes to prickle one, at the bottom! Do you remember how the thorns stuck in us like a penn'orth of mixed pins at Wanstead? I have been very ill, and am so thin now, I could stick myself into a prickle. My legs, in particular, are so wasted away, that somebody says my pins are only needles; and I am so weak, I dare say you could push me down on the floor and right thro' the carpet, unless it was a strong pattern. I am sure, if I were at Sandgate, you could carry me to the post-office and fetch my letters. Talking of carrying, I suppose you have donkeys at Sandgate, and ride about on them. Mind and always call them "donkeys," for if you call them asses, it might reach such long ears! I knew a donkey once that kicked a man for calling him Jack instead of John.

There are no flowers, I suppose, on the beach, or I would ask you to bring me a bouquet, as you used at Stratford. But there are little crabs! If you would catch one for me, and teach it to dance the polka, it would make me quite happy; for I have not had any toys or playthings for a long time. Did you ever try, like a little crab, to run two ways at once? See if you can do it, for it is good fun; never mind tumbling over yourself a little at first. It would be a good plan to hire a little crab, for an hour a day, to teach baby to crawl, if he can't walk, and if I was his mamma, I *would* too! Bless him! But I must not write on him any more—he is so soft, and I have nothing but steel pens."

From the same place, at a later period, he wrote in a different strain, for death had a hold upon him, and his race was nearly run:

DEAR SIR: We are not to meet in the flesh. Given over by my physicians and by myself, I am only kept alive by frequent installments of mulled port wine. In this extremity I feel comfort, for which I cannot refrain from again thanking you, with all the sincerity of a dying man,—and, at the same time, bidding you a respectful farewell.

Thank God my mind is composed and my reason undisturbed, but my race as an author is run. My physical debility finds no tonic virtue in a steel pen, otherwise I would have written one more paper—a forewarning one—against an evil, or the danger of it, arising from a literary movement in which I had some share, a one-sided humanity, opposite to that Catholic Shaksperian sympathy, which felt with king as well as peasant, and duly estimated the moral temptations of both stations. Certain classes at the poles of society are already too far asunder; it should be the duty of our writers to draw them nearer by kindly attraction, not to aggravate the existing repulsion, and place a wider moral gulf between Rich and Poor, with Hate on one side and Fear on the other. But I am too weak for this task, the last I had set myself; it is death that stops my pen, you see, and not the pension.

God bless you, sir, and prosper all your measures for the benefit of my beloved country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most grateful and obedient servant,
THOMAS HOOD.

The pardonable affection of HOOD's children for the memory of a kind father may excuse the literary demerits of the editorship of these volumes, for there are blemishes which a careful hand would have remedied. Many letters of a private and trivial character could have been omitted with advantage, and the general arrangement of the work is faulty; yet, with all these drawbacks, the record is so pleasant that minor foibles are forgiven or forgotten. The *Memorials* will be received with delight by the admirers of TOM HOOD, which is equivalent to saying that everybody will be glad to have the books,—except, perhaps, the lady of Camberwell, who may still survive.

Exciting Struggle with a Muskallonge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WALTON HOUSE, CLAYTON, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

Where is Clayton? asks the reader. It is a small town in Jefferson County, on the St. Lawrence River, formerly called French Creek, and famous as a dépôt for lumber to be rafted down the river. The trade is sparingly carried on yet, some seven or eight schooners making regular trips for oak and pine, to the upper lakes, discharge their cargoes here, to be cribbed and floated down to Montreal and Quebec in larger rafts. Clayton is located at the upper end of the Thousand Islands, and is becoming noted as a fishing-ground for muskallonge, pickerel and black bass. The fishing is generally very good, except during and immediately after a heavy blow; then the water is milky, and the fish are unable to see the decoy at any great distance. Till within two years the accommodations at Clayton were quite indifferent; now there are two other hotels, beside the Walton House, which is kept by STEPHEN DECATUR JOHNSTON. This fishing is peculiar in its character. Your landlord engages your guide, with boat and tackle, for one dollar and a half a day, to serve you from dawn to dark if you wish to fish as early and as late. Two rods, supported entirely by the boat, one reaching out upon one side, and the other upon the other, with lines attached about 100 feet long, with *spoons* or decoys, and a drag-line from the stern about 150 feet in length, comprises the tackle. A seat is provided for the sportsman, which is generally a cushioned chair in the stern-sheets of the boat, and he sits face to the guide. In this luxurious and easy position he can amuse himself when the fish are not active in smoking, reading, viewing and admiring the quiet scenery of the beautiful islands surrounded by the crystal waters, or, if he so inclines, can sleep, relying upon his guide to wake him when he has a *strike*. The guide rows you over the best ground, if you are not personally acquainted with it, and the most uninitiated are enabled to tell when a fish seizes the decoy. Then hand over hand with the line, slowly, till Mr. Fish makes his appearance near the boat, and the great skill is in landing him safely. A large one requires the gaff; a smaller one is seized just back of the head with the hand, and a smaller one still is jerked in unceremoniously. A good day's sport gives so many that at night a true sportsman feels ashamed to look upon such murder. The muskallonge vary in weight from 15 to 65 pounds; the pickerel from 2 to 20 pounds; the black bass from one to four pounds. It is not uncommon to see little boys and girls in skiffs rowing about the river trolling. One day last week a small lad was thus engaged in the bay near the vessels lying at the wharf, when he "fastened" (a local term) to a muskallonge. Being alone in the boat, with no implements to secure him or kill him, and the fish being about as heavy as the boy, it was a fair and for a long time seemed to be a very doubtfully-resulting fight. The lad, however, had the advantage; for while the fish was being weakened by the struggle, the boy held his own. The boat swayed round and round as the muskallonge struck out right and left, till at last the lad succeeded in getting Mr. Muskallonge's head over the gunwale, and by one sudden convulsion of the fish in he came with the boat. And now the reader may suppose the fight was ended. Not so: for it had but just begun, for the boats sit low upon the water, and these fish, averaging about five feet in length, will go overboard, if not prevented, quicker than they come in. The little fellow let go the line, and seized Mr. Muskallonge around the body, and a rough and tumble scuffle ensued upon the bottom of the boat, the fish being first uppermost and then the boy; but he held on, and hollowed stoutly for help, when one of the guides, seeing his condition, shot out with his boat from the shore, and towed in the contending parties. But the little fellow never relinquished his hold till the club was applied to the muskallonge's head, when it was ascertained the fish weighed 48¾ pounds. Mr. JOHNSON, the proprietor of the Walton House, sent the fish to the proprietor of the Everett House, in New-York.

Sportsmen who wish to try their hand at such game fish can leave New-York at 6 o'clock A. M., and be at Cape Vincent at 8 P. M., where they can get a good night's rest, and the express boat from the Falls will take them up at five o'clock in the morning, and in an hour will land them at Clayton, in time for a day's fishing.

RAMBLER.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Cool, Deliberative Political Club—Under the Attachment Charm—Grand Pitched Battle of Indians—The Whites get two Scalps—Entertaining Play of Terry and the People, Where the People are Cheaply Sold, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, July 13, 1860.

Last night the nomination of BELL and EVERETT was ratified by the firing of an unknown number of guns from the Plaza. It was a little late, seeing that the nomination has been known here for something like a month. But then you would not expect the Union Party to "blunder a charge," as the Republicans did who could not keep their salute over Sunday after LINCOLN's nomination was announced, nor to make the hot haste that our Democrats will in getting out the big gun, if they ever are so happy as to have a nomination to ratify. Our Union men are of a deliberative, ruminating breed. It was only night before last that they concluded to be Union men. Then a small squad of preserved Know-Nothings, together with Custom-house officials, (whose salaries are so low as to render them somewhat independent,) enough to make "a full dock," met in the dingy Police Court rooms, indorsed the platform of the party which wanted no platform, and organized a Bell and Everett Club. The announcement, last evening, of the probable fact that the Baltimore Convention had burst up without nominating any body, waked up enthusiasm sufficient to buy some powder, and hence the cannon of ratification just as the twilight fog was setting in.

A new evening paper, the *Evening Mirror*, started last Monday. It is a pretty little quarto, well freighted with brief timely articles on past events and peaceful topics—a sort of Bonner's *Ledger* in its style and tastes, with not enough of the current news to hurt its circulation. It is independent in literature and neutral in politics. The late successful proprietors of the *Golden Era* start it, their timid friends say, to relieve their pockets of the profits accumulated in several years' conduct of that well-known weekly.

The little *Evening Gazette*, now some four months old, has come out a distinct Republican organ. Mr. EDWARD HARTE, formerly of Washington, and once a correspondent from the Capital of the best paper in New-York, has assumed its editorial control—and he cannot help making it a plucky advocate of the principles of which LINCOLN is the exponent.

During the last week we have averaged two insolvents a day—not many of the applicants for relief from the presence of creditors are men in large business, however. Our charming Attachment law is running itself into the ground at a very rapid rate. The hour that an unfortunate man can't pay a matured note, slap goes an attachment on him. The news is telegraphed from the Court-room to "the street," and then begins the race of lawyers, filling in the blanks as they run, to pile in attachments in behalf of their clients. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning it was seen by one of the papers that a livery stable keeper, who had dealt in Washoe, was attached. His credit was good enough before breakfast, but by noon five other creditors had been recorded as plaintiffs in suits against him, and a lawyer was rushing breathlessly with three more. He could not stop to tell the doctor on the threshold how his wife was getting on, for fear some professional brother should slip in ahead of him with still another batch. They attach for everything. Yesterday, a man who had lost a note for $5,000, made by A. A. SELVER, and indorsed by Col. FREMONT, got out an attachment against both the parties. The note matured on the 1st of July, and it was not unnatural that the defendants would like to have the lost note accounted for before satisfying it. By the way, the Colonel seems to be a little careless of his credit. He let judgment by default be rendered against him in the United States Circuit Court, the day before, for a note of $900 on which he was an indorser in 1856. However, as he is not a candidate for the Presidency, I suppose even that is no mortal sin.

GEORGE WYCKOFF, formerly of your City, and years ago a wealthy commission merchant in ours, committed suicide in his room on the night before the 4th, though his body was not discovered till the 9th. He was a gentleman very highly esteemed in the best circles. He had lost most of his property, was dyspeptic, and proud—the pressure of these three fatal circumstances impelled him to suicide.

One of our most trusty policemen, Mr. RAND, in attempting to arrest JACOB HEIMER, a desperate villain, on Saturday night, was repeatedly stabbed, so that for a while it was thought he must die. As he was falling under the infliction of the last blow, he drew his pistol and fired. The shot passed through "JAKE's" heart, and lodged inside the pericardium. The villain bled some, and swore more, but still lived with that hole in his heart for twelve hours. RAND is recovering.

The First Baptist Church rents part of its basement for secular purposes, wherefore our worthy tax-collector levied a tax upon the secularly-occupied portion of the property. The Church paid under protest, claiming that all their rents did not support regular worship, and appealed to the Courts. Judge NORTON decided that the tax-collector was right.

Our comet has gone, unseen during its tarry except by the reporters, who knew that it must be visible. The eclipse of the 18th creates less sensation on account of the comet's small success. We hear this morning that the party of observers under Lieut. GILLISS, who went up North to see it "central," has selected an elevated knoll on Muck Prairie, and about ten miles southeast of Fort Steracoom, Washington Territory, from which to make their observations. Lieut. GILLISS and his assistants established their camp upon the Knoll on the 9th of July. A clear morning to them, which will be in itself a novelty, as we hear.

The extraordinary tissue of cross-decisions that our Supreme Court has been weaving of late has provoked a good deal of criticism from the newspapers, some of which, besides alleging that to obtain one important decision one occupant of the Bench had been tempted by a legal counsel fee to resign his place and resume his practice at the bar, that a fore-ordained successor might be foisted in, and that many other sharp games of the same sort were played, even intimated that Supreme Judge BALDWIN had an interest in some of the suits upon which he, as one of the three, pronounced. The Judge is an old newspaper man, and cannot refrain from writing a private letter, which is published in all haste, defending himself. It is a funny letter, and worthy of the author of *Flush Times in Alabama*. Having disposed of all the "calumnies of the Press, he says:

"This closes the invoice. I have only to add that to prevent serious misapprehension of material facts in the future, if any editor will send his reporter to me to inquire into any part of my private business which he may consider important or interesting to the public to be exposed, I shall be pleased to furnish the desired information; and this will prevent the inconvenience of repeating a calumny heedlessly adopted, or—what is never expected of a gentleman of the independent Press—retracting it."

A generous offer prettily expressed.

There was a tremendous pitched battle fought near Oroville, Butte County, on Sunday the first of July, between the Valley and the Mountain Indians. Accounts slightly differ as to the number engaged. Some say there were 500, others who were not so much frightened say there were about 75. The Mountain Diggers were whipped and retreating rushed into the Prairie House for shelter. The brave proprietor of the House went out to the race course, collected a company of 15 loafers, who returned and gave chase to the Indians, who fled the house, where they had done no mischief, at the approach. The whites overtook and shot three or four of the runaways, and brought back several scalps. The Oroville papers make merry over the "pitched battle," and treat the assault of the whites as a cowardly, shameful butchery.

THE ASSASSIN OF BRODERICK.

A paragraph about Judge TERRY:—the last, I trust, I shall have to write about him, for he has been made a good man and innocent citizen by a jury of his peers, and retires now into the sacred shades of private life. TERRY shot BRODERICK in a duel. Under the law of the State he would have to be tried before Judge BLAKE, in the Court of Sessions, a gentleman whose instincts are opposed to all forms of murder. TERRY fixed the last Legislature, and the Legislature so fixed the law that murder by dueling must be tried in the District Courts. The suit was then brought in Judge HAGER's Court. Judge HAGER had no prejudices against TERRY. But some months since the Supreme Court had ordered a new trial of a case because Judge HAGER had allowed an intelligent man to sit on the jury, although he confessed he read the newspapers and had formed an opinion on the matter he was to try. Ever since, Judge HAGER has burned with indignation; but he had respect unto the higher Court, and was bound never to have another of his decisions questioned on the same ground. Was it conceivable that a jury could be found in San Francisco, where everybody reads the papers, to try Judge TERRY, under the Supreme Court's ruling as to what constituted a competent jury? So he very readily consented to a change of venue, and the dueling Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court was sent to Marin county to be tried. The Legislature had already granted to the judge of that district a brief leave of absence, and a very little fore-ordaining on the part of the criminal arranged it that nobody should occupy the bench for the July term but TERRY's boon companion, Judge HARDY. When this was all clear to the popular eye, interest, which had flagged, was erect again—a farce was to be played, and everybody was anxious to see how it came off. Our district-attorney, not for a moment dreaming that he could get a verdict of *guilty*, still thought that a true history of the duel might be put on record at the trial, and prepared himself accordingly. He tendered his professional aid to the prosecuting attorney of Marin county, but TERRY was keeping open house over there by this time, and the proffered aid was curtly declined. Still, all that the jury had to do was to find the accused *guilty* or *not guilty* of killing BRODERICK in a duel, and under the influence of the best of liquors and free cigars, it might not be safe to ask a sworn jury, who had heard the inevitable testimony, to answer categorically that question; so to the very day of the trial the people gaped and wondered how the play would come out. Monday, the 2d of July was the day set for trial, and the witnesses for the prosecution were on hand. It was natural to ask a postponement till after the 4th, which the Judge granted. On the 6th, the case was called again—the subpœnas for the witnesses being returnable at 10 o'clock A. M. Now, the only way to reach San Rafael, the county seat of Marin, unless you give up two or three days to it, is to take a sail-boat—for the people there are very scarce; and in the apportionment of School moneys it does not appear that the county has a single child. On that morning of the 6th, the witnesses for the prosecution set sail at 7 o'clock, in Mr. HASKELL's yacht—HASKELL was BRODERICK's firm friend—ran into a calm, and drifted over to San Rafael near noon. With any such wind as prevails for twenty-nine days out of every thirty of a Summer month, the yacht should have made her trip in two hours. The witnesses drove up to the Court-room and learned that TERRY was acquitted! Court had opened at 9 o'clock—the usual hour in Marin County, it seems—though any Judge in the State would have presumed that 10 o'clock was the ordinary opening hour. Judge HARDY ran glibly through the preliminary business, and then TERRY's case was called. The jury was impanneled with marvelous ease—it was "as easy as preaching;" the District-Attorney was amiable, and objected to nobody. Where are your witnesses, Mr. Prosecutor? Drifting, becalmed in sight of the Court-house; but it was hardly consistent with the dignity of justice to wait the lazy motions of a yacht asleep. The District-Attorney asked a little delay. The Judge refused any. The District-Attorney was not itching to make a speech, nor disposed to avail himself of any of the little arts that some lawyers practice to gain time. At once, and with commendable brevity, he submitted his case without proof. Judge HARDY charged the jury that, in the absence of proof, they must find a verdict of *not guilty!* The jury instantly found the verdict ordered, and before 10 o'clock the murderer of BRODERICK was an innocent man again! The jury returned to their drinks, and "Justice," who had sat smiling by all the morning, put on her bandage again, and looked as demure as ever,—while half the State went mad that the play was so soon over, and the other half rolled on the turf with uncontrollable laughter.

LEGISLATIVE JOBBERY.

Five years ago the Know-Nothings had a brief swing at our State policy. One of their memorable enactments was a new State Prison law, under which a contract was signed binding the State to give to JAMES M. ESTILL $10,000 a month for five years, for taking care of the State prisoners. There were plenty of responsible men who wanted to take just as good care of the prisoners for $2,000 a month, but ESTILL was an American wire-puller to whom Gov. JOHNSON was indebted for his nomination, and as the fate of Mr. SEWARD so sadly shows, politicians *must* take care of their friends. ESTILL very soon sub-leased the prison to a Mr. MCCAULEY, who took the whole job off his hands for $5,000 a month. One would suppose that ESTILL, after pocketing his annual bonus, might have had time and heart to compel his lessee to subsist the prisoners like fighting-cocks. Not so. The poor wretches were half-starved, indecently clad, vermin covered, and, as they valued life, prone to run away. In 1857 the clamorous people demanded the ejectment of ESTILL and MCCAULEY, and the Prison was taken again under the direct control of the State, when it was demonstrated that it might with perfect ease be made self-supporting, and that the $120,000 a year to ESTILL were squandered. But the Courts, on appeal decided that a bargain was a bargain, reinstated MCCAULEY, and ordered that ESTILL's payment be continued according to contract. The arrearages of monthly payments to the assignees of ESTILL, were on the 20th of March, 1860, $270,000, a snug sum, for which the State Comptroller refused to issue his warrants. Judge HARDY—TERRY's Judge—was asked for a *mandamus*, but he refused it. The assignees appealed to the Supreme Court, and one of the last decisions of that tribunal is, that the $270,000 must be paid. Under the same finding, $120,000 more must be paid on the 26th of March, 1861, when, thank the bearded hero of the hour-glass and scythe, the contract expires. We swallow the dose administered by the Supreme Court with all the grace vouchsafed us. It purges the film from our eyes, and now we see it again clearly, that a thieving, corrupt and jobbing Legislature is a costly luxury.

GLAUCUS.

THE FIRST METEOR—VIEWS OF PROF. HENRY.—The Newark *Mercury* gives the following extract from a private letter written by Prof. HENRY:

"The aurora borealis is undoubtedly an electrical phenomena, and it is now highly probable that the disturbance of the electrical equilibrium of the earth is due to a magnetic induction of the sun. From the latest observations it appears that the frequency of the aurora is subject to regular recurrences; and that the period of these coincides with that of a similar recurrence of the spots of the sun. The subject is now in process of investigation, but it will require a number of years before the facts can be approximately made out. The meteor was undoubtedly a body of considerable magnitude, coming from celestial space into our atmosphere, and possibly though not probably passing out of it again. The origin of these bodies is unknown, and it is not improbable that they are portions of the original material of which the earth and the other planets were constructed. The deception in regard to the height arises simply from the fact that we cannot judge of distance alone by the mere sight of an object; we are obliged to take into consideration its size, its distinctness and other circumstances, and therefore when an object appears under entirely unusual conditions, the judgment we form of its conditions must be entirely at fault. If it be in reality a large body at a great distance, and we imagine it a small one, such as for example a sky-rocket, it will appear at the distance of the latter. The error arises in applying the habitual judgment of things of which we have an abundant experience to those of rare occurrence."

MORE SPEECHES FROM SECRETARY COBB.—The statement that Hon. HOWELL COBB would deliver but one speech in Georgia during the present campaign proves to be incorrect. He was announced to make an address at Atlanta on Thursday evening last.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Garibaldi and the Two Sicilies—An American Chapel at Florence—Wretched Condition of Things at Rome—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, July 20, 1860.

We are waiting with a somewhat impatient interest to know what is to be the upshot in the south of the Peninsula. No one, of course, doubts that, if let alone, the career of Gen. GARIBALDI is to be as it has been, one of uninterrupted conquest. No one doubts that, in a short time, he will make himself master of Messina, and with not much greater proportionate expenditure of force than it cost to get possession of the City of Palermo. He is now in every manner much better provided than then, and the ardor of his followers has in no degree abated. The dispatch brings us information to-day that he has united his division of several thousand men with that of his very able coadjutor, Col. MEDICI, preparatory to a decided blow at Messina. There have been rumors here during the last twenty-four hours that the hoped-for success has already been achieved; but no authentic information of such a result has yet come to hand. Meantime, at Naples, the tendency seems to be only towards a more confused and complicated condition of things. Sanguinary demonstrations on the part of the soldiery, rather than on that of the people, with the new Ministry holding by a very uncertain tenure, and nothing whatever really established. The King seems disposed still to pursue the new policy of reconsideration, but with what hope of final success is not yet clear. Removing from the capital the offensive Royal Guard, and giving the control of the strong palaces to the National Guard, is really a most important concession. The continued fidelity of a large part of the regular army, not less than that of the other army composed of legions of *lazzaroni*, seems to be a thing upon which one cannot count with great confidence, as it is so much a matter of interest and caprice. We do not, however, hear as yet that the proclamations made to the Italian soldiers of the army by the chiefs of the insurrection, have had the effect to bring over to the popular side any very large numbers. It may not be expected, perhaps, that the disaffection will exhibit itself by the desertion of whole divisions, until the revolution on the mainland has taken a more positively demonstrative form, or has met with some considerable success. Whether GARIBALDI will deem it wise, or will be advised by his friends at Genoa and Turin, to carry the war to Naples, while affairs there continue to preserve the phase assumed under the newly-declared royal policy, is becoming with some a subject of doubt.

Steps are about to be taken to establish an American Chapel for Protestant worship here in Florence. Our traveling countrymen, or those permanently residing here, have been obliged to depend upon such indifferent accommodation as the several Protestant meetings now existing are able to furnish, or dispense for the time with public worship. Thanks to the beneficent changes which the past year has wrought, religious worship is now free to Italians as well as foreigners, and the privilege is beginning to be taken advantage of. There are already established three or four Italian Protestant meetings, with regular worship on Sundays, and on week-day evenings. They are made-up mostly of humble earnest people, with small means, and are not furnished with quite as good accommodations as might be desired. When the American Chapel is opened there will be the same number of Protestant churches, belonging to foreigners—one Swiss, one Scotch, one English, and that for our countrymen, which it is expected will in a short time become the most important of all. If the independence of Italy is established on the foundation already laid, this must, not a great while after, become a most promising Protestant missionary field.

Owing to the unsettled and most wretched condition of everything at Rome, it is probable that the greater part of our countrymen, who spend the coming Winter in Italy, will come to Florence. The accommodations here are ample and good, either in hotels, old palaces, or new houses—a considerable number of which have been recently built—or in villas upon the hill-sides just beyond the walls of the city. Rome must, and will be visited, under any circumstances, and with whatever risk, by those who come to Europe for the first time; but until the political state of that city shifts from the present position of proximate revolution, and possible anarchy, to that so much to be desired condition of just reform and popular content, it must remain, as at present, an uncomfortable place for a permanent Winter residence. As a considerable portion of the population depend upon the visits of foreigners for their subsistence, it would be not less an act of policy than of humanity for the Government to remove the obstacles which tend to keep these away. Whether the priests will not see their own true interests as well as that of the city which they control, until they are thrashed into the discovery by GARIBALDI, remains to be proved.

The weather here now is most agreeable. The season so far has been a favorable one; not less so for the products of the earth than for personal comfort and healthful enjoyment. There has been no excessive heat, with its accompanying droughts, dust, lassitude and exhaustion. The days are calm and bright and beautiful, and the nights deliciously cool and enjoyable, while we can easily fancy you in America melted to a water-drop, or scorched to a crisp, under our merciless mid-day sun; or at night, with windows flung wide, floundering upon sleepless beds, tormented by the heat-demon, we are sleeping comfortably as usual, with shut windows, under two or three layers of cotton covering. The sun that shines over Tuscany is putting its gold into great pumpkin-yellow and peach-big apricots; and this, fortunately, while the same sun does not warm into life the worms which so often infest and nearly spoil that delicate fruit with us. The blue of the sky is transmitted into the blue-upon-purple rind of plums, of marvelous size and cheapness, which begin to be sold in the markets. The grapes, also, with the promise of a better yield this than for several years, will begin soon to take in the same hue as their neighbors of the tribe of the plum. The sky of Italy is like that of America, neither more nor less beautiful. Now, all day long, it is full of happy swallows, surest sign of summer, full-tide. With their ever-repeated single gushing joyous note, now they plunge into the profound depths of the sky, and then come chasing each other back to earth. A week from now, or on the day of St. Anna, mother of the Virgin, these pilgrims of the air will commence their journey to some other region. The golden wheat of which Tuscany yields a liberal harvest, has long since been gathered, and many a thrashing-floor, modeled just like those in the time of Moses, has resounded with the vigorous blows of the lusty *contadini*. On the mountains rest the most delicate silver-purple hues at mid-day, and as the sun goes down in the West, they are turned by the wonderful magic of light into great transparent hills of gold and crystal and amethyst and alabaster. From the bridges over the Arno, until nine o'clock at night, we can see the mountains of Canara, at least eighty miles distant, with their western backgrounds of the sun-set glow.

A. P.

A DISSATISFIED REPUBLICAN.—Mr. CHAS. REEMELIN, a prominent politician in Ohio, who supported Mr. FREMONT in 1856, gave his reasons at a Breckinridge and Lane Convention, held at Carthage, on Saturday, for having transferred his allegiance to that ticket. Mr. LINCOLN, he thought, had not the ability or cultivation which should characterize a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. BELL was a dull, heavy, prosy man—a sort of Senatorial bore, who puts every one to sleep when he speaks. For his opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS his reasons were various. He always proved false to his promises. Then, too, he was the author of the great land grant of two and a half million acres in Illinois, to the Illinois Central Railroad, which will cost the people $30,000,000, for the benefit of that corporation. "And then," said Mr. REEMELIN, "I know that there is at this time a scheme, a well developed scheme, for the construction of a railroad from New-York to Buffalo, thence to Chicago, thence to Sioux City, and thence across to California, which was the main reason which kept the New-York delegation in the Democratic Convention for DOUGLAS." Last of all, Mr. REEMELIN found fault with Mr. DOUGLAS' general conspiracy bill, which he regarded as a violation of State sovereignty, and an infringement upon the rights of States to punish their own criminals as they please. He would not have voted for Mr. DOUGLAS if all the Conventions had nominated him.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Interesting Details of the Emancipation Movement—The Progress Made by it—The New Conscription Law.

St. Petersburg Correspondence of the Allgemeine Zeitung.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, July 7, 1860.

If we can believe all that has lately been said about the activity manifested by the *Commission de Redaction*, in relation to the emancipation of the serfs, we are indeed justified in expecting an earlier close of their labors than we had any reason to hope for when Count Panin was admitted as a member of the Commission in place of the late Gen. Rostoffzoff. Although the members of the *Commission de Redaction* proceed with great discretion, and nothing positive has as yet transpired,—especially in regard to the main question, whether liberated serfs shall become *owners* or *renters* of such property, with house and garden, as may be necessary for their subsistence,—it is, nevertheless, generally known that the drawing up of the whole project of law as it is to be submitted to the Chief Serf Committee has been nearly completed, and that even the alterations, which will have to be made in consequence of this act, in the code of laws, the financial estimates, and the general government of the country, are almost finished. It is on these incidental consequences of the great measure of emancipation that Count Panin, with the deep insight of a statesman and an experienced administrator of public affairs, has devoted all the energy of his labors, while Gen. Rostoffzoff devoted his attention altogether to the measure itself, and intended to let time regulate all consequences necessarily arising therefrom.

When the Emperor at last had recognized the inefficiency of the Chief Serf Committee appointed by him to accomplish the immense labor, and bring to a close the task imposed upon them,—all of which might have been expected, if only from the high rank and the many administrative duties of its members, which did not permit them to busy themselves with the details of this measure,—he ordered Gen. Rostoffzoff, whose devotion he well knew, to organize the Committee, which has since become known as the *Commission de Redaction*. Gen. Rostoffzoff, himself all but liberal, and yet without doubt honest and desirous of executing the will of his imperial master, had clearly seen in the sittings of the Chief Serf Committee, of which he was a member, that there was an opposition in that body to the ideas of the Emperor, so strong as might have defied even the firmness of the Grand Duke Constantine, or the convictions of Lanskoi, the Minister of the Interior. If the fundamental principles of the future law had been laid down and promulgated by the Chief Serf Committee, liberal ideas would have had no hope of receiving a sanction here. It was necessary to submit to the grand dignitaries constituting the Chief Serf Committee some law already finished, practical in its effects, and corresponding in its workings with the other State institutions; some measure, the fundamental principles of which it would have been impossible to alter; for it was to be, and may even still be expected with certainty, that the Chief Serf Committee will alter several provisions of the new act.

Thus Gen. Rostoffzoff immediately looked around for help, and advised the Emperor to place men in the *Commission de Redaction* who were known as really liberal in their views; such men, for instance, as the two General Adjutants of the Emperor, Paskjewitsch and Worobzoff, Miljutinn, the secretary of Lanskoi, Gen. Tscherkaski, and Ssamarin, well known as an emancipationist. As it is the will, or rather the wish, of the Emperor that the house, garden and field of the former serf, shall become the immediate property of the liberated farmer, believing as he does, that there is no other way to evade the much feared *proletariat* of over twenty millions of men this has also become the desire of Gen. Rostoffzoff; and consequently he has immediately commenced to work out, as the right step in this direction, that project, which has become the terror of the deputies of the nobility, but also the rule of action for all members of the *Commission de Redaction*; for what the chief submitted to them was, of course, but the fixed determination of the Emperor. But the plan of Rostoffzoff, in this completeness, was on no account the will of the Emperor, but, like all other projects, submitted in regard to this measure—only an attempt to make the desire of the Emperor possible. The propositions of Rostoffzoff took hold of the upper end of the question, while the *Commission de Redaction* was only called together to lay the foundation and then raise up the structure. Thus, conflict was immediately apparent when the Deputies of the Government Committees of the nobility came to St. Petersburg to deliver their memorial on this question. The deputies came with the belief that they were but just bringing the materials for the formation of the future law, and were astonished to find already the complete project of a man who was universally recognized as the representative of the Emperor's desires; and this project took, without any further ceremony, a part of their property from the owners, in order to present it to the serfs with a generosity altogether too cheap.

The political elements which entered into this conflict between Gen. Rostoffzoff and the Deputies; the meetings, strongly colored with opposition, held in the house of Count Schuvaloff; the memorials presented to the Emperor; the effected reconciliation of the Deputies by the Emperor himself; and, still later, the unexpected and severe measures adopted towards the Twer's nobles, Unkowski, Jewropew and Golowatschoff, although important enough in their bearing on future events, we have to leave unnoticed here where we treat solely of the measure relating to the serfs.

Suddenly Rostoffzoff died, and great anxiety arose as to whom the Emperor might appoint his successor. But, lo! of all those whom it was thought possible the Emperor might appoint, not one was selected. On the contrary, a man whom even the opponents of the measure had considered as impossible for that position was appointed—the Minister of Justice, Count Panin, a statesman grown old in business, distrustful, and *opponent to all changes!* He also is a member of the Chief Serf Committee, and it was known that in the deliberations of that body he had lifted his voice against all over-rash proceedings. It was also known that he considered the emancipation of the serfs as a measure which would undoubtedly result in bringing about a different form of Government. And still *he* was selected, of all others! Of course, no one knows what has passed between the Emperor and Count Panin—what they have considered and resolved; but every one knows that since then Count Panin has worked, and caused others to work, with the most honest zeal, and all the diligence and weight of a man of business and a statesman. He led the *Commission de Redaction* from the sphere of philanthropical and humanitarian oratorical and writing essays, into the practical field of strict government—necessity—resigned all his influence on the conducting of his judicial department, over which the Senator Secret Counsellor Samjatnim has since presided, and declared repeatedly, that it was his intention *to follow exactly in the footsteps of his predecessor*, Rostoffzoff. The Count's demeanor towards the second deputation was at first rather repulsive; but he soon reconciled the quick, excitable nobles, by the soft yielding of his manner; and we had the singular spectacle of a man upon whom a general distrust had centered, and who yet was able, in a comparatively short space of time, to gain for himself general confidence. Above all, he has known how to tame the universal impatience, in working himself with seeming impatience, and hurrying on the labors of the commission. Indeed, Count Panin, one of our wealthiest property-owners, with thousands of serfs on his estates, a lawyer, and everything but liberal in the vulgar sense of this often abused word, occupies a decidedly singular position at present.

For years his resignation as Minister of Justice has been considered inevitable; he was considered used up, worn out completely, totally unfit to enter upon the new state of things inaugurated by the Emperor of Russia—and at present he stands at the head of the movement, and working out a measure, the grandeur and importance of which for the future of Russia, it is impossible for us to calculate. Well-informed people say at present, that the project of law will be finished in the Fall; it can, therefore, be examined and reviewed during the Winter by the Chief Serf Committee, and laid before the Emperor. We are proud, that up to the present time, nothing has been done by the *lower* portion of our governmental structure to hinder the progress of this great and beautiful work. In spite of the contemporaneous temperance movement, and in spite of several unpleasant affairs on a few estates, which were greedily seized upon and misrepresented by the Press, nothing has come to pass in all wide Russia, and amongst a population of twenty-three millions of serfs, which might justify the fears predicted at the first agitation of this movement;—and that is surely sufficient! It would certainly be very fortunate, if the conscription of new troops, which has now been stopped for three years, could be postponed for a while longer, until the liberation has been effected, and the new state of things duly inaugurated. But this is scarcely possible. In the army the necessity of a new conscription is often spoken about, for the regiments are annually thinning out, and even the ranks of the unemployed forces have to be replenished with the old, served-out reserve corps. This may do for some time, but it cannot last long. Even at present the effective force of our regiments is reduced to such a point that, in the event of a war, which, of course, is improbable, in view of the peaceable disposition of the Emperor, our army would consist for the greatest part of recruits, and served-out companies, which would have to be called into service.

It is very easy to forget one's duty of serving in the military, and very hard to comprehend it when it is appealed to once more. The five years release from conscription was most assuredly a kind and humane measure, but it can scarcely be called a right one, just on account of the impressions of the moment, when it will and must be recalled, if the whole military system is not to break down.

Some persons, no less humane, and of importance in the Government, say it would have been better if the conscription had been reduced to the lowest possible figure, and then been levied annually in the usual manner. Such a measure would of course have not created any particular *éclat*, but on the other hand there would have been neither any necessity for fearing an *éclat*, if ever conscription had become necessary again. It is to be hoped that the fears which are entertained in several quarters, in this respect, may prove as groundless as have proved those in regard to the impatience of the serfs to be liberated. Up to the present Europe must bear us witness that the Russian nation has by no means whatever proved itself unworthy of those benefits which the Emperor Alexander I.—whom God may bless and protect!—has intended for it. If this great revolution proceeds as orderly and quiet as it has done up to the present time, history will be taxed in vain to furnish a parallel.

Political Miscellany.

A Succotash Ticket.—The New-Haven *Palladium* gives the following "succotash" electoral ticket which it intimates has been agreed on as the only one by which the State can be wrested from the Republicans:

Thomas H. Seymour, Ralph I. Ingersoll,	Breckinridge.
Loren H. Waldo, Origen S. Seymour,	Douglas.
John A. Rockwell, Dennis Kimberly,	Belleverett.

The Campaign in Ohio.—The Republicans of the Columbus (Ohio) District held their District Congressional Convention at Columbus on Saturday. They made no nomination, but it is understood that Hon. Sam. Galloway is to run as an independent candidate against Hon. S. S. Cox. R. P. L. Baber, Esq., was nominated for District Elector. He made a speech before the Convention, announcing his intention to challenge Cox to discussion in every township and precinct in the District. The Breckinridge men also held a Convention, but made no nomination. They organized a County Executive Committee, and appointed delegates to their State Convention.

The Late Reception of Mr. Douglas at Hartford.—The editor of the Hartford *Times* thus explains the circumstances under which he took so prominent a part in the recent reception of Mr. Douglas in that city: "The immediate personal friends of Judge Douglas urged us to accompany him, Mayor Deming and R. D. Hubbard, Esq., from the depôt to the place of reception on Main-street. We at first declined, but were finally persuaded, by letter and personal solicitation, by those who were in the immediate confidence of Judge Douglas. We stated our position, and expressly desired that there should be no misrepresentation of it, and were assured that there should be none. It was stated that it was to be a citizens' and not a party reception; Senator Douglas himself stated in his speech, that it was a reception irrespective of party. These are the facts, and a number of Judge Douglas' most intimate friends knew them to be so. So far from "stealing" any seat, or "crowding" into a seat, we occupied it reluctantly, and only by the pressing solicitations of those who were in the confidence of Senator Douglas himself. We say "reluctantly," for we felt reluctant to occupy a position about which there might be a misunderstanding. And it was only when we were assured that our position was fully understood by Mr. Douglas himself, as well as by the public, that it was a citizens' reception, and that proper personal respect should be shown to the distinguished visitor by all, that we consented to yield to the urgent solicitations, and take a seat with the distinguished gentlemen, whose company could not but reflect honor upon so humble an individual as ourself."

Speech by Senator Hale.—Hon. John P. Hale addressed the Republicans of Wards 4, 6 and 7, in Boston, on Monday evening. There was, in his opinion, no difference between the position of Douglas and Breckinridge, and he confessed to a gratifying indifference as to their fates. The contest is not, said Mr. Hale, against these parties. It is for the maintenance of our principles, for a just and upright administration of the Government. He believed that Lincoln's nomination was the *very best* that could be made, for he knew him to be an honest man. He had known him in Congress, in the office, and at home, and he could tell them that when Mr. Lincoln entered the White House, it will be untrammeled, unpledged, and without a horde of hungry hangers-on, ready to plunge their arms into the public Treasury elbow deep. If he is President, *nobody will be President but* Abe Lincoln.

Another Letter from Hon. John Bell.—Col. Bell has replied to several ardent seekers after political knowledge in letters almost identical with that which we have already published; referring his interrogators to the "National Union," a pamphlet which contains numerous articles from his Congressional speeches. To Mr. Andrew H. H. Dawson, Mr. Bell writes under date of Nashville, July 28: "I desire it to be understood that on declining to make any further or different answer to your letter, than simply to refer you *to my past political course*, I am not controlled exclusively by the authority and views of the Convention which nominated me as their candidate for the Presidency. I concur fully and most heartily in the conclusion to which they came, that it was inexpedient and unwise to adopt any platform of principles beyond the simple declaration of their purpose to maintain the Constitution, the Union and the Laws. Permit me to express the hope that you will find in this declaration of purpose by the Convention, and in the *authentic* exposition of my past political course, sufficient and satisfactory assurance that in the event of my election to the Presidency, all the Constitutional rights, whether of the States or of the people of the States, will be upheld to the full extent of the power and influence of the Executive Department of the Government."

The questions which Mr. Dawson asked Mr. Bell were:

1. Does a Territorial Legislature possess the power to inhibit or establish Slavery?
2. Does Congress possess such power?
3. Is the owner of Slave property in the Territories entitled to the same protection by the Federal Government in the peaceful enjoyment of his slave property that the owner of any property has?

To which he has responded as above:

Mr. Dawson considers Mr. Bell's record, as set forth in this pamphlet, perfectly satisfactory, for he says: "He has answered them with remarkable point, perspicuousness and power. Let those who doubt his devotion to the South read and study his answer, and they can never doubt again. In this same record, which he has recently had republished and thereby declared to be his opinions *now*, I find an elaborate, able and unanswerable defence of the institution of Slavery, attributing, as he does, to this much abused institution the grandeur and glory to which we have attained as a nation. Upon the extension of Slavery, he says, 'humanity to the slave, *not less than justice to the master*, recommends the policy of diffusion and extension into any new Territory adapted to his condition.' Upon this subject what says Mr. Breckinridge? 'I belong to no party which has for its object the extension of Slavery.' Southern slaveholders, choose ye between them."

Pennsylvania Politics.—"Occasional" writes from Washington on the 7th inst., to the Philadelphia *Press*:

"The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, at Cressen, in your State, on the 9th inst., is expected to be the occasion of a great Disunion triumph. The President has sent orders to your collector, to have all the officials on hand, and in no event to yield to the popular feeling in favor of Douglas. But your sly J. B.'s in Philadelphia, having started a new scheme of fraud, they will agree to a resolution in the State Central Committee, at Cressen, on the 9th, that Douglas is the regular Democratic candidate, *on condition that the fusion electoral ticket shall be left untouched.* I tell you this is their game. Look to it. Could the Douglas Democrats of Pennsylvania, in any event, trust such men as Server of Philadelphia, Keim, of Berks, and others, notoriously known to be his foes, and closely committed to the Administration, on the electoral ticket? Not one of these men would dare vote for Douglas if he carried the State. They would escape under the arrangement proposed by the Welsh Committee, and would laugh public opinion to scorn. No Douglas Democrat can touch this ticket."

Gen. Duff Green wants an organ. Gen. Duff Green has been filling the columns of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* lately with his lucubrations, but he is ambitious to have a paper all to himself. At a meeting of the National Democratic Association of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, Gen. Green stated that his son, who had been educated under his own eye, and whom he regarded as one of the best writers in the Union, desired to establish a paper to support Breckinridge and Lane, provided sufficient funds were raised to secure the permanent success of the enterprise. He did not want the money which might be raised to be paid to him, but placed in the hands of the Committee on Correspondence, who shall direct the management of the paper, giving to his son the editorial control. He said that he had no personal object in this matter, except to defeat Mr. Lincoln. If he had desired to make money, he could have done it before this. He lost $50,000 a year by incurring the hostility of Gen. Jackson, because he would not support Martin Van Buren for President. Gen. Green said if the paper was started he would endeavor to unite the friends of Bell and Everett and Douglas and Breckinridge in Pennsylvania to defeat Lincoln. He concluded by avowing himself a Southern man, and said that if Lincoln was elected he would use all his influence to prevent the Southern States from withdrawing from the Union. But he feared the worst. At the conclusion of the address, it was agreed to refer the proposition of Gen. Green to the Committee of Correspondence.

Movements of Mr. Yancey.—Hon. W. L. Yancey is to speak at a barbecue at Center, Cherokee county, Georgia, on the 11th; at Memphis, Tenn., on the 14th; at Corine on the 16th; at Atlanta, Geo., on the 18th, returning to Montgomery, Ala., on the 19th.

Encouraging.—The Nashville *Union and American*, a zealous Breckinridge organ, announces that since it came out in the support of that ticket 2,000 new subscribers have been added to its list.

Judge Pettit, of Indiana, and Senator Bright.—Judge Pettit, of Indiana, contradicts a paragraph in the State *Sentinel* charging him with saying that Senator Bright's chief qualification for office was "low cunning and treachery." Judge Pettit says: "I admit that at one time in 1853-4, there was a coolness existing between Mr. Bright and myself. I thought he had not treated me properly, but never did I, by letter or by word, traduce or abuse him. We talked together face to face, and I am happy to say that long since every trace of unkind feeling towards him has been eradicated from my heart, and that I entertain for him, as I have no doubt he does for me, a warm and cordial friendship. I was honestly and earnestly for his election to the Senate, and it would give me great pleasure to see him still further advanced. The Editor intimates that he will shortly produce something that Mr. Bright has either said or written, of an unkind nature, about me. If he be in possession of any such, and if it will give him any pleasure to publish it, I would not deprive him of that pleasure."

Unsatisfactory State of Affairs in Maryland.—The Baltimore *Patriot* finds fault with the treatment which the Americans in Maryland are receiving from the members of the Union Party. It says:

"Now no man in his senses believes that it is possible for Col. Bell to carry this State, if the mass of the Whig and American vote is driven from him by the sinister policy of the Union clique, which are now waging so fierce a war upon all Bell and Everett men who are not of their party. And we take it, in view of this fact, that the revelation of our friend is not without a solid foundation. So far as the *Patriot* is concerned, we now give notice to these gentlemen that they may abandon the cause of Col. Bell whenever they please, but they will be unable to carry us with them into the ranks of Maj. Breckinridge. We shall adhere to Col. Bell to the bitter end, and all the abuse and denunciation in the world will not detach us from him. As for the Whigs and Americans, who belong not to the Union Party, we leave it to them to take their own course, when the intolerance of the present hour shall ripen into the treason predicted by our friend, and foreshadowed by the course of the cliques in question and their presses."

Another Candidate for the Presidency Defines his Position.—Mr. George Washington Mellen, who has been an independent candidate for the Presidency for a number of campaigns, writes the following letter in explanation of his position to the New-Orleans *Picayune*:

Boston, July 25, 1860.

Dear Sir: I met with a number of gentlemen at the Revere House, in our city, a short time since, whom I afterwards learned, were delegates from the South, to ascertain my views with reference to the Presidency.

In the conversation I had with them, which was very free, I was surprised to learn that a Mr. Pratt, who has for a number of years been striving for that high office, in order to destroy my prospects, had told the people of the South that I meant if elected to build a sort of *Chinese wall* along Mason and Dixon's Line, and to plant cannon upon it, and shoot every Southerner who came within their range; and, also, that I intended to move the capital at Washington to Boston. What other foolish and nonsensical stories he may have told, I know not; I have heard so many, that I cannot tell what he won't say. I presume he is so well understood in our region, no one would believe anything he may say about me; at least I have never taken the trouble, except in common conversation, to contradict his assertions.

But these coming from a delegated body, deserves, perhaps, more than a passing notice. If, therefore, there are any such stories about me at the South, I would thank you to contradict them, as such ideas never entered my head till told me by your delegates; but I then observed I had many connections in the State of Mississippi, and had them residing in other States, and I can but have the most friendly feelings towards the South, and can but wish her, as part of our Union, the greatest good and success. We may, in some things, disagree with her in sentiment and practice, but it would be only because we differ how best to produce in her the greatest prosperity, and not as an enemy. Be assured, Sir, these are my sentiments, and if I should be so fortunate as to receive the votes of the South, I should study how to conduce to her true interest, and not to seek her injury. These are my feelings and my sentiments. Certainly I should never be guilty of any such nonsense as has been ascribed to me, and reported by your Committee. Yours truly, G. W. F. MELLEN.

An Emphatic Letter.—Hon. John Sherman is after the editor of the Ohio *Statesman*. That gentleman having made certain charges against him, Mr. Sherman addressed him the following note:

Mansfield, O., Saturday, Aug 4, 1860.

Sir: I notice in your paper of the 2d, that you *insinuate* that I have had some improper intimacy with Mr. Matteson, and that you have made the insinuation before. You have not had the manliness to send me any of your *insinuations*, and as I do not read your paper, I have been in ignorance of them until this morning.

Now, Sir, if you want to be just to a political adversary, publish this note; state your charges or facts, if you have any; deal no more in insinuations, send me a copy of your paper containing your charges, and unless you deal in falsehoods you will find that I never had conversation, or intercourse, or business with Matteson that was not proper and right, and which I would not willingly have every one know. Yours, &c., JOHN SHERMAN.

The *Statesman* replies by asking Mr. Sherman to make his own statement of the relations which he sustained with Mr. Matteson.

An Incendiary Hogshead.—Quite a sensation was created at Tobacco Warehouse No. 5, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, by the appearance of a hogshead from the West, each stave of which bore an inscription indicating that it had been manufactured from rails split by "Honest old Abe." On inquiring, it appeared that Hon. W. P. Sprague of the Ohio State Senate was the consignee of the hogshead and its contents.

LAW REPORTS.

Action to Void an Alleged Fraudulent Deed.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION AND RECEIVER.

Ann E. Humphreys vs. Frances Norsworthy, Samuel N. Bergh and others.—This was an action to render null a deed by which the plaintiff claims to have been defrauded of a large real and personal estate situated in this City. The case is now before Justice Bonney at Special Term of the Supreme Court, on a motion for an injunction and receiver. The facts of the case appear in the following opinion:

Bonney, J.—The plaintiff by her complaint, sworn April 21, 1860, states (among other things) that she is one of the children of Samuel Norsworthy, late of the City of New-York, who died on Dec. 26, 1828, leaving a large real and personal estate, (which has since greatly increased in value,) and leaving his will, dated Aug. 23, 1828, whereby, after making provision for his widow, he gave and devised all his estate, immediately after his youngest child becoming of age, to his five children, or such of them as might then be living, as tenants in common during their respective lives; and gave and devised the share of each of his children who should die leaving issue to such sub-issue in fee; and the share of any child who should die without issue to his other children then surviving. That said testator left surviving his widow, his three sons, who have all since died without issue, and his five daughters, and that the youngest child of the testator became of age on the 13th October, 1843. That on 30th, 1828, before said testator's death,) the plaintiff intermarried with Tunis Bergh, who died on 5th December, 1850, and by him she became the mother of five children. That, by reason of her husband's misconduct, difficulties arose between him and the plaintiff, and in April or May, 1843, she left him and never afterwards lived with him; that her mother and sisters all became estranged from and inimical to the plaintiff without any cause or justification therefor, and her mother and her said husband clandestinely and unlawfully, and without her knowledge, removed from plaintiff all her five children, and have kept them from her so that she has never since seen them or any one of them. That in October, 1843, by a power of attorney, executed by said Frances Norsworthy, Tunis Bergh and others, in which the plaintiff was induced by fraudulent representation to join, Burtis Skidmore was appointed attorney and agent, with full power to take the charge of and manage the estate of said testator, and he continued to have such charge and management of the same until about June 1, 1857, when Richard Amerman (a defendant) was by some pretended authority appointed such agent, and he has since held and now has charge of said estate; that by fraudulent representations and the deceit and treachery of her then lawyers and advisers, the plaintiff was induced to execute and acknowledge a deed, dated 26th February, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York, on 28th February, 1846, whereby she and her then husband (said Tunis Bergh), for the consideration (as expressed) of one dollar, granted and released unto Robert C. Skidmore all the right and interest of them and each of them of, in or to the said estate, which was of said Samuel Norsworthy, and every part thereof: that by a deed dated 27th February, 1846, made between said Robert C. Skidmore of the first part, Alexander S. Johnson of the second part, Tunis Bergh of the third part, and said five children of the plaintiff and said Tunis Bergh of the fourth part, and recorded at the same time with the deed last above mentioned, the said R. C. Skidmore, for the consideration (as expressed) of one dollar, granting to said party of the second part (A. S. Johnson) an annual rent of $550 issuing out of his share in the said estate which was of Samuel Norsworthy, payable in equal quarterly payments in trust for the separate use of the plaintiff; and granted to said party of the third part (T. Bergh) all the remainder and revision of the party of the first part in said estate of Samuel Nosworthy, (as fully as the same was conveyed to him by said deed, dated the 26th February, 1846,) for the term of the joint lives of said Tunis Bergh and the plaintiff, with remainder to the party of the third part for his own life, and final remainder to the parties of the fourth part, (the children of the plaintiff and said Tunis Bergh) This deed is executed by the parties of the first and second parts and duly acknowledged. But the plaintiff states that she had no knowledge whatever of such deed and made no agreement whatever for any such conveyance of her said estate.

And she charges that said last-mentioned deed was executed by the parties thereto in confederation with T. Bergh and B. Skidmore with the evil design and object of fraudulently displacing the plaintiff from her position as devisee of her father, and procuring a dishonest conveyance of her portion of her father's estate to said T. Bergh, and that such deed is wholly false, fictitious, fraudulent and void.

She further states that she has continued to receive $550 per annum, but until recent investigation by her present attorneys, did not understand how it was advanced to her. That she has recently been informed of the proceedings taken in 1846 and 1847, by her said husband, whereby he obtained against her a judgment of divorce, and that he have the care and custody of their said five children, and she charges that such proceedings were fraudulent and collusive, and the judgment obtained on false and corrupt testimony, and that by the fraudulent designs and corrupt practices of the parties against her she has been deprived of her rights in her father's estate and of the society and guardianship of her children and most deeply injured. And the defendants have possessed themselves of all the share of the rents and profits of her father's estate devised as aforesaid, and she, without fault of her own has been reduced to poverty and suffering.

She makes defendants in the action her mother, her surviving sisters and their respective husbands, the daughter of her sister deceased with her husband, the said Richard Amerman, and her own five children, and claims that the said two deeds should be held to be null and void by reason of the frauds above mentioned, and, because made without consideration and because she executed the one purporting to be signed by her without knowledge of its contents.

And she prays for an account of the rents and profits of said estate, and of the proceeds of sales of any part thereof that have been received by the defendants or any or either of them; that the defendants be desired to pay to her such amounts as may be found due by them respectively; that they be enjoined from collecting the rents and profits of the share of said estate to which she is entitled; that a receiver be appointed to collect such rents and profits; that she be restored to the possession of one-fifth of said real estate, and declared to be secured of a life estate therein, under the said will, and be protected in the possession thereof, and for general relief.

Upon the complaint the plaintiff now moves for the appointment of a receiver and for an injunction pursuant to a prayer thereof, pending the action.

The defendants, in opposition to the motion, have read answers, affidavits, and other papers by which the principal allegations of fraud in the complaint are so denied or controverted that I cannot consider the plaintiff's charges of fraud sufficiently established by her single affidavit to entitle her to the present appointment of a receiver, or to an injunction. Some of the most material of her statements are so contradicted by affidavits in opposition, as to detract very much from the credit to which her allegations under oath would otherwise be entitled. The statement by the plaintiff of the manner in which her signature to said deed dated 26th February, 1846, was obtained, and the circumstances under which she executed it are so entirely different from the facts stated in the affidavit of the Commissioner who was present at such examination and took her acknowledgment of the deed, (and who appears to have no interest in this controversy,) that I must conclude that she is in error when she states that the paper was not read to her, and that she had not opportunity to examine it before execution. The deed is neither long nor complicated, and is so drawn that any person of ordinary intelligence could well understand it after once reading or hearing it read, and I must hold it as well executed by and obligatory on the plaintiff, if made upon such consideration as is sufficient to sustain it.

And, in my opinion, a good consideration therefor is shown. Before this deed was made, the plaintiff, as she in her complaint states, had voluntarily withdrawn from her husband, and she was then living apart from him. None of her children were with her. By the law of this State, as it then was, her husband, during the joint lives of himself and the plaintiff, was entitled to the whole rents and income of said property, devised to the plaintiff for life by her father. After the death of her husband, the plaintiff, if she survived him, and no disposition were made of said rents and income, would be entitled to the whole during the residue of her life. By the arrangement evidenced and consummated by the two deeds dated respectively 26th and 27th February, 1846, and recorded on 28th said February, (which must be taken and construed together as one transaction,) the plaintiff, in consideration of an annual rent or sum of $550 secured to her for life, as well during the life-term of her said husband as after his decease, in case she should survive him, granted and made over to and for the use of her said husband and five children her certain quitright to the residue of such rents over and above the sum of $550 per annum, to which residue, if she survived her husband, she would be entitled after his death if this arrangement were not made. It does not distinctly appear what was the annual income in 1846, when these deeds were executed, of the portion of said estate so devised to the plaintiff. But it is stated that the property has greatly increased in value, and it is shown by affidavits that, for the last three years, the income has been sufficient (after payment of expenses) to pay annually to plaintiff said sum of $550, and to each of her said five children about $425. The papers before me, in my opinion, show an arrangement in relation to the property in question, and the conveyance thereof by the plaintiff in February, 18 5, were made upon good and sufficient consideration, and it does not appear that they were obtained by any fraud, or even that they then were or have since become inequitable. No sufficient cause for interfering with that arrangement during the pending of this action is now shown, and the motion for an injunction and receiver must be denied, with $10 costs.

Cutler, Tidball and Welch for plaintiff; Wakeman and Latting for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

A VERY HEAVY DAY OF BUSINESS—SIXTEEN CASES DISPOSED OF—NUMEROUS SENTENCES TO THE STATE PRISON.

The Court met yesterday an hour before the usual time, in order to expedite business and clear the City Prison of its inmates as soon as possible. Recorder Barnard took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock, and remained there for seven hours, during which no less than sixteen cases were wholly or partially disposed of, making the greatest number,—most of them being highly important,—that have been treated in one day, for several years past.

Edward Cullerton broke into the premises of Henry Schaumann, No. 163 Leonard-street, July 18, and stole sundry goods. On a plea of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the Recorder sent him to the State Prison for two years and two months.

Timothy Hinckey had married two women. Both women were aggrieved. Timothy was arrested, on the charge of one of the ladies, for bigamy. The fact was proven and the Recorder sent him for two years to the State Prison.

John Knowles, on the 22d July, stole a watch worth $120 from Charles Lowenthal, while riding in a Second avenue car. He went to the State Prison for two years.

John Bartley, on the 1st June, forged a receipt in the name of Mr. T. R. Crocker, of Fulton Market. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eight months.

Mary Hamilton, *alias* Margaret Curran, on the 13th of April, stole various articles of clothing, valued at $45, from Mr. Ambrose Tower, her employer. The circumstances bore strongly against the accused, who was, what the phraseology of the law denominates, an "old offender," and she was dealt with by the Recorder accordingly. For the next four years, life and health permitting, she will enjoy the solitude of the State Prison.

Joseph Richards, on the 3d July, in White-street, assaulted Patrick Norton, and robbed him of $1 66 in loose change. The proceeding was so loose on the part of the prisoner, that he was sent for five years to the State Prison.

William Ryan, on July 21, stole garments, valued at $120, from the premises of Mr. Haliburton Fales, No. 103 Waverley place. He will reside in the State Prison for the ensuing two years.

Thomas McCarty, on July 4, broke into the dwelling-house of Bernard P. Woods, No. 87 East Eleventh-street, and stole two coats worth $20. He was sentenced by the Recorder to four years in the State Prison.

The case of Leopold Gustavelli, transferred from the Oyer and Terminer to this Court for trial, also came before Recorder Barnard yesterday for a hearing. It was altogether a singular case. On June 22 a man named James Walsh, from Luzerne County, Pa., went into the barber shop kept by Andreo Gustavelli, father of the accused, in Greenwich-street. He had about him $600 in bills, which he incautiously displayed. He wished to be shaved, and he was shaved, literally and figuratively. He was shampooed also—an attention which he had not called for—and that shampooing cost him more than $500. In this wise the affair took place:—Walsh had suspended his coat to a nail during the tonsorial operation, and while the shampooing was going on, his head bent under the Croton pipe, and his eyes tightly closed to keep out the soap, his money, as was alleged by the prosecution, disappeared from his coat pocket. At any rate, when he put on his coat and felt for his money, it was not there. He was justly incensed. He made a noise. He had Andreo Gustavelli and his son Leopold arrested. In the boot of Leopold, on examination, $95, identified by Walsh, were found secreted. Father and son were arrested, indicted by the Grand Jury, and yesterday the son was tried. For the defence, an ingenious counsel tried to make it appear that there was no collusion between father and son, and that a stranger, during the process of shampooing, might have stolen in and stolen the money. Ingenious counsel stole away the brains of the Jury, and they disagreed. After having been kept out several hours, they were discharged. The prisoner will be tried again, and his father will also be tried.

John Hurley is, or was till very recently, a constable, charged by virtue of his office to keep the peace himself, and to see that other people kept it. But John Hurley did not keep the peace. John Hurley, who, by the bye, is quite a leader among the Democrats in his Ward, was also a leader on the night of the 24th June of a party of "boys," as he would term them, who, in the course of their nocturnal adventures, entered the premises of Mr. Joseph Kuhn, restaurateur, No. 182 West-street. There they called for confectionary, and other edibles, for which they refused to pay. Mr. Kuhn naturally remonstrated with them, whereupon they undertook to chastise him, the party generally smashing his crockery, while Hurley, the constable, keeper and preserver of the peace, pursued him with a knife, and cut him in the neck and on the head. For this little pleasantry, Constable Hurley was brought before City Judge Russell, last term, and committed to the Tombs, the Judge refusing bail. On Monday last Judge Russell's partner and clerk, Mr. Shafer, applied to the Recorder for the admission of Constable Hurley to bail. The Recorder undertook to consider the application, and yesterday, very properly, refused it. So Constable Hurley pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, with intent to do bodily harm, and will be sentenced by the Recorder to-day.

William Craddock, on July 17 broke into the room of Sarah Martin, who lived in the same tenement house with him, and robbed her of clothing valued at $48. He went to the State Prison for two years.

John Cooley, on the 13th of July, stole a watch from Francis R. Palmer, whom he accosted in the street. Being a noted pickpocket, he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Elijah B. Ross stole $18 and a tobacco box—the money was inside the box—from Wm. Ewen, on July 2. Ewen lost $79 on the occasion, but the tobacco-box and $18 were only found on Ross. He escaped with much more lenity than he deserved—only six months in the Penitentiary.

Cornelius Ryan and John Connolly pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. There was another indictment pending against them. In this view their sentence was a lenient one—two years in the State Prison.

James Tait pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Alexander Hamilton (*Credat Judæus*) was sent yesterday to the House of Refuge. What will the citizens—what will history say? Think of William Pitt being sent to the treadmill, or Sir Robert Peel to pick oakum. And yet the Recorder deliberately sent a dilapidated juvenile, bearing the honored name of Alexander Hamilton, to the establishment for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—said juvenile having pleaded guilty of petit larceny. But then the name, as may justly be surmised, was bogus.

The Court adjourned shortly before 5 o'clock P. M., having sat continuously for seven hours. It was the best day's work done for many a year—hot weather and accessory discomfort notwithstanding.

The Adams Judgment against the City.

MOTION FOR SUBSTITUTION.

Grant H. Adams vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an action against the City to recover $1,420 83 alleged to be due the plaintiff for services as Health Warden of the Eighteenth Ward. The plaintiff was removed from office on the 15th of May, 1858, but still claiming to be entitled to his salary, brought this action to recover for services subsequent to his removal. The matter was referred to James M. Smith, Jr., Ex-Recorder, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, no defence having been put in.

Motion was recently made by the Comptroller before Justice Ingraham of Special Term of the Supreme Court, to vacate the judgment upon the allegation of fraud and collusion—fraud being presumed from the fact that the action was not defended before the Referee. The motion to vacate was submitted upon written points on the 13th of July last, but no decision is as yet rendered. The case was noticed in the Times of the 14th of July, and was now again before Justice Sutherland, at Special Term, on a motion to substitute J. C. Van Loon as Attorney of record for plaintiff in place of F. H. Churchill, Esq. Mr. Van Loon claimed to be a part assignee (to the amount of about $100,) of the plaintiff's judgment, and asked that Mr. Wildes P. Walker be restrained from collecting a portion of the judgments under a similar claim as joint assignee. After argument the Court held that Mr. Van Loon had no standing in Court, and denied his motion, with $7 costs.

J. C. Van Loon for motion. F. H. Churchill in person. H. H. Anderson and Elbridge T. Gerry, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Miller vs. Bennett.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Matter of opening Fourth-avenue from Thirty-eighth to One hundred and thirty-fifth streets. Report confirmed and order granted.

Washington vs Bush—Reference to Richard C. Browbish to appoint receiver and to take the necessary security.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Hilton, J.—*Jarvis et al. vs. Purdy.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Jarvis vs. Weach, Lockwood vs. Carton, Risso vs. Smith, Zimmer vs. Eudlitz.—Cases settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 9.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	103½	85	Reading R.	48
10,000	Ill. Inter., '47	108	950	do	48⅛
22,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	200	do	48⅛
10,000	Vir. State 6s	91⅞	1050	do	48⅛
15,000	Mo. State 6s	84	400	do b30	49
36,000	do	82⅞	400	do b60	49
10,000	do b30	82⅜	200	do b10	48⅝
5,000	Cal. State 7s	90¼	300	do b10	48½
1,000	Chi. 7 p.c. B. S. L.	99	30	Mich. Cen. R.	68⅜
20,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	97	750	do	68⅜
8,000	Erie 4th M. B.	83	50	do b30	68⅜
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M.	82	50	do	68⅜
27,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c. S. F. Con. bds.	100	50	do b30	68⅜
			50	do	68
1,000	M. S. 2d M. bds.	70½	900	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	84
5,000	do b30	70⅜	700	do b10	84
10,000	do b60	71	125	do	83⅜
5,000	do b60	70½	100	do	83⅜
16,000	do	70¼	300	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80
5,000	do	70	50	do s60	79¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	94½	50	do s15	79⅞
2,000	do	95	900	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	22
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	82	200	do b10	22⅜
10,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	27	1050	do	22¼
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	64	325	do	22½
5,000	do b30	64	300	do	22⅝
14,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	35	100	do	22⅞
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	80	100	do	22⅞
800	D. L. & W. 2d M.	50	50	do	23
2,000	C., B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. B.	98	50	do b30	23¼
10	B'k of New-York	108	100	do b10	23¼
13	Continental Bank	102	100	do b30	23½
100	Mil. & Miss. R.	13	200	Mh. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	50
25	do	13¼	50	do b30	49¾
7	Imp. & Traders B.	114	100	do	49½
1,400	N. Y. C. R. p. & c.	88	100	do b60	50
1,500	opg	88	100	do s30	49
25	do	88⅜	1050	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	84
100	do s60	88	950	do	84¼
100	do opg	88⅛	100	do b60	85
100	do s15	88	50	do b60	85
100	do b60	88⅜	200	do b30	84¾
200	do b30	88¼	100	do b30	84½
250	Erie Railroad	28⅛	950	Gal. & Chic. R.	80
1,125	do	28¼	900	do	80¼
100	do b30	28½	200	do b30	80½
100	do b60	28¾	350	do	80½
65	Erie R. A. S.	27	100	do b30	81
20	Hud. River R.	59½	50	do b60	81½
100	do b10	59½	50	do b60	81⅝
50	do b30	59½	1150	Cleve. & Tol. R.	49
200	do	59	500	do b30	49⅛
50	do	58¾	25	do b60	49½
600	Harlem Railroad	17½	200	do b30	49⅛
550	do	17⅜	100	do b10	49
300	do b30	18	600	do b30	49
450	do	17¾	50	do	48⅞
150	do b10	17⅝	200	do s30	48¾
500	Harlem R. Pref.	50	850	do	48¾
100	do b15	50	214	Chic., B. & Q. R.	88
300	do b30	50½	25	do	88⅜
18	do	49	50	do	88⅜
110	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94	50	do b10	88¾
40	Clev. & Pitts. R.	11⅜	100	La Crosse & M. R.	1⅜
30	Nor. & Wor. R.	39½			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102⅜	100	Reading R.	49
5,000	Mo. State 6s	82	100	do	48⅞
45,000	do	82¾	200	do b30	49
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s	96½	1000	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23
1,000	Erie Bonds 1862	54	100	do	23¼
2,000	Erie Bonds, 1875	54	760	do	24
2,000	Ill. Cen Bonds	95½	1000	do b30	24
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M. Bs	69¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	49
600	Erie Railroad	29	200	do b60	50
200	do	29¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	85
350	Hud. Riv. Railroad	59¾	300	do	86¼
150	do b60	60¼	300	do	85½
300	N. Y. Cen. R. opg	88¼	50	do b30	83
150	do opg	88½	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	81
100	do s3	88½	100	do b60	82
100	do opg	88⅝	700	Cleve. & Tol. R.	49
600	Harlem Railroad	18	50	do	48¾
500	do	18¼	50	do s60	48½
600	do	18½	100	do	48¾
200	Har. R. Pref.	50	25	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R.	88½
60	do b30	51	50	do	89
300	Chi. & R'k I'd R.	84			

Thursday, Aug. 9—P. M.

The Stock Market gained additional strength to-day, 1@2 ⅌ cent. as compared with the closing rates of yesterday, and 3@4 ⅌ cent., in some cases, as compared with the general run of our last report. The excitement among buyers at the Second Board was fully equal to any previous market since the present rise set in, and at one time it was next to impossible in the Stock Exchange Board Room to hear, much less to know, the real state of the bidding. The very temporary nature of the reaction yesterday morning, and, indeed, of all previous reactions or signs of reaction to lower prices, seem to have stimulated that class of orders to buy which go into the Board unlimited. The consequence is that large and tempting as the profits are on the purchases made a week or two ago, the new buyers outnumber the sellers three to one. This remark applies more particularly to the Western Road shares and to several of the New-York roads. The source of the immense orders which appear to-day, without reference to price, is not yet understood or appreciated by the Street, many of the oldest Brokers and Jobbers being completely at fault, and while advising their outside dealers against going in at what, for a month past, they call high tide, are yet afraid to venture short to any considerable extent on their own account. Other old firms, foreseeing that a large rise in railway property would inevitably come, in the course of the season, because of the heavy crop in the West, have taken the orders of their customers with the utmost freedom, and are now paying over handsome profits thirty or sixty days in anticipation of their own calculations as to when the advance would come. The realization of these first profits comes, this week, with the first unmistakable evidences from the Chicago grain trade, that the new crop has not been overrated, either in weight of yield through Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, or the demand which it is to make upon the carrying capacity of our Railways; and acting upon the first telegraphic intimations of the early traffic in August, the orders to buy Stocks have been rapidly multiplied over the orders to realize on the present advance. When or where this state of things is to end, we should confess ourselves unable to predict, even if it were any part of our public duty to venture anything like confident advice on the subject. As we intimated a day or two since, the calm and well-considered judgment of holders and buyers outside the Stock Exchange and of Wall-street is worth more, at present, than the varying movements and predictions of the Street, for, in our whole experience of the market, we have seldom or ever known a movement in Stocks with which the Brokers have so little to do, or over which the veteran speculators of the Street have, apparently, so little control. We have already stated the difficulty this afternoon of reporting the exact course of prices. There was, at the very close, a little less excitement, and the quotations, after falling a fraction in some instances from the highest point of the day, closed firm as follows, compared with the latest on Wednesday:

	Wed. 4 P. M.	Thurs. 4 P. M.		Wed. 4 P. M.	Thurs. 4 P. M.
N. Y. Central	87⅞	88⅜	Toledo	47¾	48⅜
Erie	27⅝	29¼	Galena	79¾	81¾
Mich. Central	68	68	Ill. Central	83¾	85¾
Mich. Guar'd	49½	49¾	Hudson	59¼	59¾
Rock Island	83⅜	84⅜	Harlem Pref.	49	50
Burlington	86⅜	89⅜	Reading	48	49

The demand for Illinois Central and Erie was partly stimulated by private advices, by telegraph, from the Halifax steamer, that the London market is responding to the movement on this side, and although prices on that side are still much behind our present advance, the probability is that these two Stocks especially will be in greatly-increased favor as their improved prospects continue to be reported firm in the United States. The State and Railway Bonds, to-day, show continued firmness, but less elasticity of movement, perhaps, by comparison than on the Share list, though the orders to buy appear to be daily on the increase. Missouris are again ½ ⅌ cent. higher; Illinois Central Construction Bonds 1 ⅌ cent. up, Erie Fourths 1 ⅌ cent. up, and Michigan Southern Seconds active at 70 ⅌ cent. The dividend on New-York Central Stock gives satisfaction, and has strengthened the confidence of holders, while increasing the speculative orders to buy for the rise after the reopening of transfers.

In the Exchange Market the movement for Saturday's mail opens at the same quotations noticed for a fortnight past—London, 109¾; Paris, 5f. 14¾. The steamers to sail on that day are the *City of Washington* for Liverpool, and the *Illinois* for Southampton and Havre. They will probably take, in the aggregate, a liberal shipment of Bullion; the leading engagement being about $600,000. A further supply is now about due by the California packet of July 20. The employment for money on demand loan is fairly active, corresponding with the heavy speculation going on at the Stock Exchange. The rates are 5 to 6 ⅌ cent., according to the run of the collateral security and the credit of the borrowers. The foreign news by the *Europa* to July 29, is encouraging for Grain shipments from this side, and this, in turn, is stimulating freights, and greatly assisting ship owners.

The Albany *Journal* affords the following figures in regard to Canal Tolls:

Tolls received on all the Canals of this State in the fourth week in July, 1860	$119,511 31
Do. in 1859	60,737 55
Increase in 1860	$58,773 76
Or, 96 77 100ths ⅌ cent.	
Tolls received on all the Canals of the State in the month of July, 1860	$368,624 81
Do. in 1859	202,506 89
Increase in 1860	$166,117 92
Or, 8 23 100ths ⅌ cent.	
Whole amount of tolls received from the opening of navigation to and including the fourth week in July, 1860	$1,154,457 14
Do. in 1859	686,250 89
Increase in 1860	$468,206 25
Or, 68 23-100ths ⅌ cent.	

Receipts of toll to Aug. 1 in the years named:

1860	$1,154,457	1855	$1,107,242
1859	686,249	1854	1,261,801
1858	91[illegible],132	1853	1,387,992
1857	835,983	1852	1,317,530
1856	994,368	1851	1,520,376

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday evening last reports:

"The Bank returns to the Board of Currency today disclose a very even movement all round and extreme caution in the general management. Specie, Exchange and distant balances have been slightly increased for the week, while the variations in long and short loans shows a moderate contraction, and the other changes are rather favorable than otherwise. We annex the precise alterations:

Increase in Specie	$5,899
Decrease in Deposits	7,679
Decrease in Circulation	76,880
Increase in Short Loans	463,875
Increase in Exchange	90,210
Increase in Distant Balances	85,119
Decrease in Long Loans	495,134

The following is to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$298,142 00
Payments	160,107 50
Balance	5,805,763 82

The receipts include $234,000 for Customs.

Port of Boston and Charlestown.

Monthly statement of the value of Imports and Exports of goods, wares and merchandise entered during the month of July, 1860:

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise	Value.
Imports—Dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,905,905
Dutiable, warehoused	919,041
Free, (ex've of specie and bullion,)	799,019
Total Imports	$3,623,955
Exports—Domestic merchandise	$1,234,805
Foreign merchandise, dutiable	55,315
Foreign merchandise, free	21,260
Specie and Bullion	112,000
Total Exports	$1,423,380
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$591,287

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since noon yesterday, have been 55 bbls. Ashes, 9,697 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal. 36,889 bush. Wheat, 107,634 bushels Corn, 5,134 bushels Oats, 136 pkgs. Provisions, and 110 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 56 bbls. in lots at $5 12½ for Pots and $5 56¼ for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 100 mats Java at 16c.; 350 bags Savanilla at 15c.; and 500 bags Rio, on private terms.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,800 bales, including Middling Upland at 10⅝c.@10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of flour have been generally freely offered, to-day, and prices have been depressed. The only exception has been shipping brands of Extra Ohio, which have been in good demand at uniform quotations. The day's transactions add up 14,750 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 30@$5 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @ $5 25
Extra State	5 25 @ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 31 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30 @ 5 35
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 55 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 75 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is brisk and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 4,100 bbls. in lots, at $5 25@$5 70 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is plenty and heavy, including superfine at $5 10@$5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 1,250 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand has not been remarkably brisk. We have heard of sales of 76,000 bushels, including old white Western at $1 35@$1 36; new white do., at $1 30@$1 34; new amber do., at $1 28@$1 30; new red do., at $1 22@$1 27; old red do., at $1 26@$1 28; ordinary Milwaukee Club, at $1 23; Racine Spring, at $1 19; white Southern, part at $1 42; and new red do., at $1 30@$1 34 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in lively request, partly for shipment to the South, at steady rates. Sales 110,000 bushels, at 62½c.@63c. for sound mixed Western; 68c. for very choice yellow do.; and 70c. for white do. ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c ⅌ bushel. Oats continue plenty and heavy, including State at 38c.@39c.; Western at 35c.@38c.; and Canadian at 36c.@38c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 700 bales North River at 85c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales, to-day, 40 bales last year's crop at 7c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common and $1 10 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices. The Albany market is receiving large and well assorted supplies; yet, according to the *Evening Journal*, the sales effected there during the week have not been very extensive: "As freights are now low and lumber as low as it will be during the season, it is a good time for purchasers to lay in their season's stock. Should lake and canal freights advance as much as is anticipated this Fall, a material increase must be added to present prices, and as vessels will be then actively engaged in freighting the produce of the West, an advance in rates of river transportation must be taken into account. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	8,700,595	704	—	6,392,000
1857	9,107,400	1,705	1,600	9,924,000
1858	7,634,422	755	—	3,551,076
1859	11,721,000	1,260	—	3,666,000
1860	14,501,000	1,789	—	5,319,500

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	102,012,738	19,859	8,170	38,183,817
1857	107,384,502	30,938	18,885	81,738,729
1858	140,955,524	15,652	80,770	65,052,831
1859	144,295,762	31,230	49,353	67,873,857
1860	163,283,600	26,771	31,959	58,200,879

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, yet prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales have been limited at previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted more attention, including common at $1 37½@$1 42½ ⅌ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at from 37½c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in request, and prices, especially of the former, favor sellers. Linseed is in slack demand at 60c @61c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 10; Old Mess at $18 45 New Prime at $14 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal. Bacon is in request, part at 11½c@13c. ⅌ lb. Lard unaltered. The day's transactions add up to only 245 tcs., and bbls. at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand; 275 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams $10@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues fair in demand at 13c @21c. for new State and 11c.@15c. for Ohio ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 7c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales transpired to-day of 675 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs., part at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—There were 650 bbls. sold in lots at 21c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners continue to claim high rates in view of the inadequate shipping accommodation available. The amount of produce offering is consequently moderate. For Liverpool—Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ⅌ bushel. For London—Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11d. ⅌ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—THE ELOPEMENT—EL TRAPEZO—CORDE TENDUE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH BARON—THRICE MARRIED—THE HAPPY MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—BERTRAM, THE SICILIAN BRIGAND—SALVATOR ROSA—THE IRISH MORMON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—NECROMANCY—PROMENADE CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, arrived at Boston last evening, and her mails will arrive in this City to-day. Some additional European intelligence is telegraphed from Boston. The town of Melazzo was attacked on the 20th of July by GARIBALDI, with the bayonet, and after a desperate struggle the Neapolitans were forced to retire to the citadel, with the loss of 580 men put *hors de combat*. GARIBALDI'S losses were also very heavy, he himself being wounded in the foot. The statement that the whole of Sicily had been evacuated by the Neapolitans was premature.

A dispatch from New-Orleans announces an arrival at that port with later advices from Mexico. MIRAMON is stated to be still at Lagos, unable to make his escape through the lines of the beleaguering Liberals. A bearer of dispatches to the State and Navy Departments came passenger from Vera Cruz.

The New-Orleans *Delta* verifies the statement that Gen. WALKER left the island of Ruatan on June 21, but denies that the coast of Central America was his immediate destination. When he found that Ruatan was in possession of the British authorities, he very prudently determined to avoid becoming involved in any disturbance with the Government of Honduras or of England, and so set sail for another island in the vicinity, whence, the *Delta* intimates, it was his intention to go up the San Juan River. By this time, in all probability, he is in Nicaragua.

The Convention of the Pennsylvania Democrats, called for the purpose of deciding upon the question of a union of the two wings upon an Electoral Ticket, as recommended by the State Committee, assembled at Cresson yesterday. The attendance was quite large, not only of delegates but of outsiders, the Douglas element, however, evidently predominating. The Convention did not commence business until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when an excited debate immediately sprung up, caused by the presentation of propositions and counter propositions, for and against union. A compromise was finally agreed upon which permits the Democratic Electors, if elected, to cast the vote of the State for the candidate having the highest number of votes.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday evening embarked on board the *Hero*, lying off Pictou, for his voyage up the St. Lawrence River. At Pictou the same enthusiasm greeted him which has characterized the receptions everywhere. Even along the road from Truro to that place triumphal arches were erected, and the bridges were covered with evergreens. There were fireworks and illuminations at night, and bonfires on the top of the surrounding hills.

The Annual Convention of the American Normal School and the American Teachers' Association assembled at Buffalo on Tuesday, and a full report of the first and second days' proceedings, furnished by our special reporter, will be found in this morning's TIMES. The proceedings were quite interesting. The first day's meeting was strictly that of the Normal School, and the first subject of discussion was as to the true order of studies to be pursued. A paper was read by Hon. D. N. CAMP, of Connecticut, on the "Relation of Normal Schools to Popular Education," and reports were received upon the condition of the Normal Schools of the different States. On Wednesday an interesting paper was read by Prof. WICKERSHAM, of the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, in support of the proposition that Normal Schools are necessary to the establishment of a profession of teaching. RICHARD EDWARDS, Esq., of Missouri, was chosen President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The fifth day's session of the Scientific Congress of Newport was an interesting one, though apparently a not very profitable one in its results. One of the most practical papers read was one by Prof. HORSFORD, attributing the destruction of BERDAN'S Mechanical Bakery at Boston to spontaneous combustion. It will be recollected that the conflagration was charged as an act of incendiarism on the part of the bakers, who opposed the introduction of machinery in their business. The Professor made experiments tending to establish the truth of his theory. The Coast Survey vessel, with the astronomical party who went to the Coast of Labrador to observe the total eclipse of the sun, arrived at Newport on the afternoon of Tuesday.

The Pike's Peak Express brings advices from Denver City to the 2d inst. An outrage had been committed upon the editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, by three desperate characters to whom he had made himself obnoxious. They entered his office and forced him to accompany them to a certain hotel, threatening to shoot any one who should attempt a rescue. He succeeded in making his escape from them, however, and was pursued by them to his office, when they fired volleys from revolvers, which he returned, and wounded one of them. The citizens were by this time aroused, and succeeded in capturing the desperadoes after shooting one of them through the head. Rich gold discoveries are reported on the Platte River.

Our San Francisco correspondent gives an interesting *résumé* of the proceedings attending the trial and acquittal of Judge TERRY, which places the whole affair in the clearest possible light. A more impudent and shameless perversion of justice was never permitted to disgrace the annals of jurisprudence.

The second game in the great match between the Excelsior and the Atlantic Base Ball Clubs of Brooklyn for the Championship, took place yesterday, and resulted in the success of the Atlantics by one run—the game standing 15 to 14.

Business in the Court of General Sessions was so brisk yesterday, that Recorder BARNARD, in a continuous session of seven hours, disposed of sixteen important cases, a greater number, than in the same space of time, have undergone the attention of the Court and its Jurors for some years past. Of the prisoners brought before the Recorder yesterday, ten were sent to the State Prison, three to the Penitentiary and one to the House of Refuge. Of the two remaining cases, the Jury failed to agree in one, and the sentence in the other was deferred till to-day, it being the case of HURLEY, the constable. The partner and clerk of Judge RUSSELL was his advocate, but the Recorder not being disposed to show leniency, HURLEY pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. The charges against him were for grand larceny, burglary and assault and battery with intent to kill.

The Stock Market holds on its upward course, and is reported out of the control of the Brokers, and far above the most sanguine of their calculations as to the influence of the great crop of the West on Railway prices. New-York Central closed 88¾; Illinois Central, 84½; and Erie, 29½ ℔ cent. State Stocks and Railway Bonds active at advancing prices. Money in good employment at 5@6 ℔ cent. on temporary loan, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime discounts.

Flour was moderately active at irregular prices. Wheat was plenty and heavy. Corn was more sought after, and was steady. Provisions and Cotton attracted rather more attention. Groceries, Metals, Hops, Seeds, Hides and Ashes were quiet. Whisky, Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow were in fair request. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Politics at the South.

The recent elections in the South and West show unexpected and curious results. Gen. COOMBS has probably been elected to office in Kentucky,—receiving a good many Douglas votes in addition to those of the Bell party and the Republicans. BLAIR is elected to Congress, in St. Louis, and everything indicates a substantial union of the Whigs, Americans and Republicans in that State. The election in North Carolina developed an unexpected degree of strength on the part of the Opposition, although the State remains in the hands of the Democracy. These things show that in the Slave States the Democratic strength has been greatly overrated, and that there is a very large and powerful minority in all of them, and in some an absolute majority, who will not be dragooned into giving the Slavery question that absolute and despotic predominance in national politics which has been asserted for it. They render it more than probable that Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri will cast their votes against the Presidential candidate who has been nominated as the special representative of the slaveholding interest. Missouri may vote for DOUGLAS:—the others named will probably vote for BELL. But they will all pronounce decisively and loudly, not only against the secessionism of YANCEY and his gang of conspirators, but also against the disunionism of those who, with BRECKINRIDGE for their leader, would make Slavery the paramount interest of the Republic.

We do not apprehend that this will affect in any way the result of the Presidential election. Neither BELL nor DOUGLAS is likely to carry any Free State, or to diminish in the least the electoral vote of Mr. LINCOLN. They will weaken BRECKINRIDGE and render his success impossible;—and the votes they will receive in the North will be mainly those which, if they were not candidates, would be cast for him. But these results are of very great importance in their bearing upon the condition of the country *after* the Presidential election. They show the emptiness of the threats by which Southern ultraists attempt to drive the North from the support of LINCOLN. They show that there is a powerful party in the South ready to meet every movement and menace of disunion at the very threshold,—determined to crush out from the start everything like rebellion against the Federal Government, no matter in whose hands it may be lodged. After the election of LINCOLN these men, who are now supporters of DOUGLAS or of BELL in the Southern States, will be staunch and firm supporters of the Union and the Constitution, against the treasonable plots and conspiracies of the Pro-Slavery ultraists among them. They will not only not permit themselves to be made the tools of these disunionists, but they will not suffer the disunion standard to be raised upon their soil. The issue which YANCEY & Co. have made will be fought out within the limits of the Southern States. It is the one issue which the Presidential election will decide within those States. We do not suppose for a moment that all in the South who will vote for BRECKINRIDGE are disunionists:—but we know very well that all who vote against him do so out of their supreme regard for the Union, and a patriotic dread of dangers which his election might involve.

Mr. Douglas at Rest.

We are glad to perceive that Mr. DOUGLAS is giving himself a respite from his labors as a stump candidate for the Presidency. It is now several days since we have received a speech from him, and we believe he has suspended operations for the present, and is enjoying the repose of an exhausted patriot at Sachem's Head. He will naturally have an opportunity and strong inducements for meditation;—and we trust he will resolve, as the result of his reflections, to wholly abandon stump-speech-making so long as he is a candidate.

We advise him to this course, partly out of regard for his own character and reputation. It is not a seemly or a welcome sight, to see any man whom a large portion of his countrymen have thought fit for the Presidency, traversing the country and soliciting his own elevation thereto. Deplorably as it has been degraded, the Presidency is still a high office—too high to be reached by a mere stump-speaker, and too dignified to be canvassed for like a County Clerkship or a seat in Congress. A candidate for that place is supposed to have either friends who can speak for him, or a history which speaks for itself. Mr. DOUGLAS ought not to lack either. He has been a long time in public life,—has always taken a bold and prominent part in the conduct of public affairs, and has left a record which is already well and widely known to the country at large. If it needs explanation or vindication, he would do well to leave the task of making it to his friends.

Mr. DOUGLAS very greatly overrates the strength of the mere cry of Popular Sovereignty,—which is the key-note of every speech he has made for the last two years. Substantially, we have no doubt, the people at large concur with him in thinking, that the people of every community should in the main form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. The political instinct of the country points to this policy as affording a safe solution of many of the perplexing questions of the day. But it does not solve all of them. It does not dispose of the question of polygamy in Utah. It comes into very awkward conflict with many established precedents, and with the settled sentiment of the earliest and ablest expounders of the Federal Constitution. The people will never indorse it so as to exclude the intervention of Congress in every emergency, nor can the nation surrender to the first handful of squatters upon Federal territory the right to decide its political character for all time to come. Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrine may answer as an expedient,—but it can never be elevated to the dignity of a constitutional principle.

We suspect that the Illinois Senator is not encouraged by past successes to persevere in his speech-making crusade. He has neither found, nor aroused, any great enthusiasm in any quarter. The crowds that have followed his footsteps have been moderate in size and still more moderate in their political feelings. The fact is, his position is not such as to excite the admiration of his party friends, or to stimulate the fears of his party foes. He is a rebel in his own party, without being an ally of any other. The pending canvass is dull enough on all sides,—but with the Republicans it is the dulness of confidence, while with their opponents it is the dulness of despair. Mr. DOUGLAS cannot infuse any life into it, because he cannot infuse into his party—what he has not himself,—the least hope of success.

As things now stand, in point of fact, the election is likely to go by default. Mr. LINCOLN will be elected by the general consent of the great masses of the American people, who demand a radical change in the conduct of the Federal Government, and recognize in him the only candidate who has any compact and organized party to support him in the Presidential office. We think it not at all unlikely that Mr. DOUGLAS himself fully shares this opinion. He must know that he himself has in this canvass not the faintest possible chance of an election, and that the only hope of uniting the Democracy upon any basis of principle at all acceptable to the people, lies in building up their party anew under the discipline and training of a vigilant and vigorous opposition.

Domiciliary Visits.

Policemen, like other mortals, must have their amusements, and anything in reason we should be sorry to refuse them. In London the chief delight of this interesting class of the community is to slip down areas in pursuit of imaginary burglars, whom of course they do not find, accost comfortable cooks at the kitchen windows, and "bring up" finally before a leg of cold mutton and a mug of good ale. In Paris, where a sharper watch is kept upon their vagaries, they are forced to confine themselves to pouncing suddenly upon young conscripts, who can talk nothing but their native *patois*, and charging them with unlawful absence from barracks. In New-York the Policeman's range is wider—so wide, indeed, as sometimes to include sports not altogether compatible with the serene and regular administration of the law. One of these sports, in particular—a sudden access of which usually comes upon the guardians of the public peace at about this time of the year—is decidedly too perilous to the general welfare to be overlooked.

Under the general magisterial duty of suppressing "nuisances," the Police Justices of the City are in the habit of issuing a form of warrants known as the "Disorderly House" warrants, the legitimate object of which is, of course, the suppression of notorious and infamous resorts of vice, but the practical effect of which—as at present issued and executed in New-York—seems to be to provide the Police, the Police Justices, and the reporters, with an occasional "lark" over night, dashed with a restorative bit of scandal in the morning.

The process of these warrants is as follows: Some person comes before the Police Justice and makes oath that a certain house, in a certain street, occupied or kept by some person named,

> "is a disorderly house, namely: a resort for tipplers, drunkards, common prostitutes and reputed thieves' with other vile, wicked, idle, dissolute and disorderly men and women, who, or most of whom, are in the practice of drinking, dancing, quarreling and fighting at almost all hours of the day and night, to the great disturbance of the public peace, the annoyance of the neighborhood, and the violation of public order and decency."

Thereupon, the Justice aforesaid commands any "Constable or Policeman of the City of New-York" to apprehend the occupant or keeper named in the warrant, and also all "vile, disorderly or improper persons" found upon the premises, and take them before the majesty of the law. Honestly issued and honestly executed, these warrants, of course, would very rapidly clear the City of New-York of all "disorderly houses" of all kinds. And that they should be honestly issued and honestly executed is of the highest importance, for the simple reason that if dishonestly executed, they are a most formidable weapon blindly put into the hands of private malice or official corruption. The whole spirit of our Anglo-American law is very justly jealous of everything like domiciliary visitations. That every man's house is his castle, not to be entered by the King himself or the King's justice, except on the plainest and most urgent necessity of the law, is a principle of American as well as of English jurisprudence, which cannot be too closely guarded. The form of warrants to which we are alluding in itself treats this principle with at least sufficient levity. As habitually administered in our City, it sets the same principle virtually at naught. The practice is for a squad of policemen suddenly to appear before a house at midnight, to enter it, seize the inmates and carry them off in a body to the "Halls of Justice." Of course, if the house thus dealt with really is a disorderly house, the resort of "tipplers, drunkards, common prostitutes, and reputed thieves," in the practice of "drinking, dancing, quarreling and fighting at almost all hours of the day and night," this course of action is altogether unnecessary. The parties to be punished, and the evidence necessary to secure their punishment, can always be secured. Uncalled for then by the interests of public order, these domiciliary descents have a perilous and suspicious tendency to evil and mischief. A malicious neighbor, thanks to this very modern practice of the Police, may easily inflict the extremity of disgrace and annoyance upon the most respectable household in his street. Reparation, of course, would be prompt and complete, but it could never do away with the whole wrong endured. A scandal of this sort, too, once fastened upon a neighborhood, spreads its ill influence further than to the household immediately concerned, and positively affects the permanent interests of residents and of property-holders.

Nor is this all. The spasmodic and exceptional way in which these "descents" occur, and which justifies us in describing them as "sports" of the Police, gravely affects the reputation and usefulness of the Police force itself. It is matter of notoriety that hundreds of "disorderly houses," of a more or less flagrant character, are suffered to exist undisturbed from year's end to year's end. No man in his senses can believe that the thirty or forty "raids" which make up the annual account of Police activity in this direction represent anything like the real number of complaints honestly proffered by respectable people against genuine "nuisances" of this kind in their neighborhood. The inference, therefore, is irresistible, however unjust it may be, that the "keepers and occupants" of public nuisances must in many cases have relations of their own with the suppressing force, upon which they may rely, and do, for immunity. In the past history of our Police there have been too many instances in which such relations were matters not of inference but of shameless publicity. Under our new system we had all hoped for better things; and we must earnestly urge upon the Commissioners the propriety of so directing the administration of this particular branch of the public service, as to do away with the serious semblance of evil, and the more serious temptation to corruption of the lowest kind which now attend it. If "disorderly houses" can be suppressed at all, they can be suppressed without infringing on the guarantees of private right, and with a less ostentatious display of irregular and convulsive energy.

Terrorism in Texas.

The lover of law and order, devoutly believing in the wisdom of democratic institutions, must look with questionable satisfaction at the course of affairs in Texas. The story of a contemplated insurrection among the negroes, which was received here originally with distrust, appears to have had foundation in fact. The programme, according to the newspapers and letter-writers, involved the destruction by fire of all stores and dwellings, and a general uprising of the blacks, aided by white confederates, on August election day, when the white population was to be massacred without mercy or reservation. Depositories of arms have, it is said, been discovered; a host of the conspirators, colored and colorless, have been arrested, and correspondence implicating leading men at the North has been found.

The alarm caused by these frightful disclosures, and the overt acts by which they have been vouched, is real and universal. All Slaveholding Texas is under arms. Law has abdicated authority, Vigilance Committees assuming its functions, and hurrying its prisoners from their homes to the halter with a celerity which necessarily precludes even the formality of a trial. In truth, it would have been in the last degree troublesome, had any other than this irregular course been pursued. These examinations by the local committees obviously proceed upon evidence inadmissible in a Southern court of justice—the only direct testimony appearing to be that extorted from negroes by the application of torture in the shape of the lash, and that, as we learn by a comparison of statements in various Texas journals, not at all harmonious or consistent. The only facts that seem to be proved are, that an insurrection, of which the fires of July were the prologue, was arranged, and that white men there or in Kansas were more or less concerned in it. But the oral and direct evidence is exclusively that of the slaves themselves, who are not legal witnesses in the administration of Southern justice; and no white man is lawfully suffered to be put in peril of life or limb upon such testimony. What atrocious wrongs and murderous injustice may be perpetrated by this mockery of an examination, heaven only knows. We are told that numbers of whites have been hung from the nearest trees; that scores are under arrest; while the liberal use of the whip and the cord is driving the slave population to the verge of madness. Of the burning alive of one black, a correspondent writes as of the merest matter of course. It seems to be sufficient, in this rage for victims, that a person shall have come from a Free State to expose him to suspicion, his house to search, and his person to arrest. And in so furious a state of feelings, the distance from arrest to death is apt to be short. In fact, a more absolute and fearful reign of terror perhaps never existed than that which, for the moment, seems to be supreme in Texas.

If it were possible to impress any lesson upon the wild advocates of disunion at the South, certainly in these transactions they would find a cure for their craze. Had they not converted Kansas into a nursery for these Abolitionist fanatics, whose inverted philanthropy preaches liberty to the captive in the same breath with murder, arson and plunder, such men as JOHN BROWN would never have existed, and his example would not have been left to stimulate new and horrible attempts. The seed sown in Kansas bears its grain in Texas. It will continue to bear. The project of drowning the Abolitionist spirit in blood, which the excited Texans are now trying, has already been tried in the case of the Harper's Ferry conspirators; and as the actual experience of Texas shows, without avail. In prosecuting this species of defensive warfare, which shocks humanity, and strengthens the conviction that Slavery is a form of barbarism, only to be maintained by the most sanguinary cruelty, the daring temper of Abolitionism is only heated, and the charms of martyrdom are rendered more attractive. If anything can insure a repetition of these malignant efforts, it will be the agitation they provoke, and the vengeance with which they are visited. In this danger, which each new year must make more hazardous, the disunionist, if open to truth, must see strong reason for doubting the prudence of his plans. If in the Union no immunity from such intrigues can be had, how much aggravated the peril when it is against a separate and hostile people the Abolitionist is to conspire!

What standing armies, what Vigilance Committees sitting *en permanence*, what Police, what timber, what hemp, could balk his enterprise or restore the quiet and confidence indispensable to the prosperity of a community! Unless these ambitious and reckless men deliberately seek ruin in secession, they will be led to salutary reflection by the unmistakable moral of this Texan tragedy.

UNJUSTIFIABLE EXTENSION OF PATENTS.—It is stated that Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., is urging a renewal of his patent for the needle and shuttle combination on the sewing-machine. The invention is one of great importance, as is sufficiently proved by the fact that for the last six or seven years Mr. HOWE has been receiving an income of over $100,000 per annum for its use. We trust his patent will not be extended without some reason a good deal more cogent than has yet been urged. Mr. HOWE has already been abundantly paid for any service his invention may have rendered the industrial arts, and greatly overpaid for any labor it may have cost him. All useful inventions are mainly for the public good. The laws of every civilized country so regard and treat them, and give the inventor only a limited property in the product of his genius and ingenuity. It is important that the inventor of everything that may be useful to the public should receive an adequate compensation therefor, partly as an act of justice, and partly for the encouragement of other inventors. This the law seeks to secure by giving to every inventor for a term of years, the absolute monopoly of his invention. After that term shall have expired, the property reverts to the public.

It often happens that from some lack of business management, or some difficulty in bringing a new invention into use, the inventor fails to obtain any adequate reward before the prescribed term expires: and in such cases the Patent Office wisely gives him another chance by renewing his patent for another term. But this practice is greatly abused when inventors who have grown rich by their patents, procure their extension merely for their own emolument and to the injury of the public. Several telegraphic patents have been renewed in this way, without the slightest shadow of justice, and with the manifest effect of making an odious and oppressive monopoly of a system of correspondence which ought to belong to the public at large.

There is need of much greater rigor than has hitherto prevailed on this subject in the Patent Office. The interest of the public in new inventions should be protected, as well as the rights of individuals. We trust Mr. HOWE'S patent will not be renewed without the clearest necessity.

The Slave-Trade.

We learn, from late English papers, that Mr. BUXTON has given notice of his intention to bring the question of the African Slave-trade before the House of Commons on the 31st of July. Mr. BUXTON, like his father before him, has been a consistent champion of freedom, and whatever he says on the present occasion will not pass unheeded. In directing attention to the rapid increase of the Slave-trade during recent years, Mr. BUXTON will move that, in the opinion of Parliament, it is the duty of the British Government to enforce upon the Government of Spain the immediate execution of the treaties regarding the Slave-trade—firstly, by demanding the repayment, with interest, of the two million of dollars paid by England to Spain upon the condition that the Slave-trade should be abolished; and, secondly, by suspending diplomatic relations with Spain until the treaties are fully carried out.

If Great Britain is sincere in her desire to crush the Slave-trade, the plan suggested by Mr. BUXTON offers a certain means for the accomplishment of so laudable a purpose. We know by experience how impossible it is for the most vigilant cruisers in the world to guard the entire African coast. Where one slaver is captured, twenty escape detection; and it would almost seem that slavers multiply in proportion to the vigilance employed to watch and counteract their movements. It is also worthy of consideration that the fear of discovery makes slave-masters more cruel and barbarous in the treatment of their wretched captives, and increases the horrors of the middle passage. If the entire African coast cannot be constantly guarded; it is a waste of life and money to try and guard it at all. Every one knows that as long as Spain encourages the illegal transportation of Africans to her West Indian possessions, the trade will be prosecuted in spite of the most careful precautions. Every one knows that the only way in which this stain upon the civilization of our times can be effectively wiped out is by compelling the single Power that countenances the Slave trade to faithfully observe her treaty stipulations. England, more than any other nation in the world, has been loud in her professions of philanthropy, and of an earnest desire to see the Slave-trade abolished. We shall now be able to judge whether or not these professions are sincere by the practical test that Mr. BUXTON proposes to apply to them.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.—The whole world, as well as ourselves, have occasion to rejoice at the splendid crop prospects of America in 1860. While there is every reason to believe that our whole Western country will yield the most magnificent of harvests, the reverse, it is feared, will be the case on the other side of the Atlantic. Heavy rains have considerably damaged the crops in England. From France the accounts are more reassuring, and it is hoped that this will be a good average year. From the Baltic ports the accounts are unfavorable and also from Naples and parts of Spain; but throughout Italy generally there is a prospect of a good harvest.

Personal.

—For the past month there have been rumors, sometimes contradicted and sometimes generally believed, that Mr. GLADSTONE was about to retire from the English Cabinet. The last news from England reported that the Right Hon. gentleman's resignation was again considered imminent. He is understood to be in a state of hesitancy, but the probabilities are that he will withdraw. In the event of quitting office, it is Mr. GLADSTONE'S intention to retire for a time from Parliament and public life. It appears, from a Liverpool paper, that Mr. GLADSTONE was lately spoken of in the pulpit, by Rev. Dr. M'NEILE—a preacher of great reputation and eloquence—as the "insane popular Chancellor of the Exchequer," to the great astonishment of an attentive congregation.

—A very touching incident occurred at the funeral of Mr. W. B. CLIFTON, who died in Louisville last week. Prior to his decease he manumitted his slaves, numbering some forty, a large number of whom attended his funeral on Saturday last. During the march an old slave who had been greatly attached to his master came up quietly to the hearse, the fringe of which he respectfully kissed, and behind which he walked the whole distance to the cemetery. After the prayers at the grave were ended and all had gone save the blacks, the old man signed to them to kneel, and throwing himself upon the ground prayed most vehemently and tearfully for his master and those he had left behind, which so affected the listening mourners, that the place was filled with cries and groans.

—To many home circles the following announcement will carry joy and heartfelt pleasure. There are few close readers of HARRIET MARTINEAU who will not remember the frequency and the affection with which she refers to her brother, Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, who is the most eminent Unitarian theologian and unorthodox scholar in the world. He is now on his way to Boston, where he intends spending a few weeks, after which he will visit Canada and travel through the Northern States, preaching in New-York and other large cities. He is to be home by the 16th of October, that he may be present at the commencement of the Manchester College session. The learned professor will find many friends, and meet with a hearty welcome for his sister's sake as well as for his own.

—The various Water Works around about seem to have a moving time generally. The Superintendent of the Newark works has resigned his position and Mr. BAILEY, of the Jersey City Company, was invited to fill his place. Mr. B. accepted, thus leaving his position vacant. Mr. WM. PARKER, one of Boston's "favorite sons," has been appointed to the office, and will enter upon his duty at once. Mr. PARKER has been educated with special reference to such a profession, and we congratulate the Jersey City Water Works upon so valuable an accession to their corps. What the Bostonians will do we have not yet ascertained.

—Sir ALLAN MCNAB, a little short, pursy nobleman, of Upper Canada, and Sir ETIENNE PASCHAL TACHE, of Lower Canada, have been recently elevated to very high and responsible posts of honor and renown. They have been named Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, with the honorary title of Colonel in the British Army. Whether the gallant noblemen are thus honored, in view of an approaching war between France and England, we know not, but in case it becomes necessary for Sir ALLAN to go upon the field of battle, we can remember no charger fitted for his use, except one of Tom Thumb's famous span, and we would recommend the puissant Aid to purchase him at once.

—Saratoga is full—fuller than ever, this season. In spite of the reported dullness of our fashionable watering places, we believe they were never so crowded as they are this year. Certainly Saratoga never has had so many visitors during any past season thus far. At Congress Hall,—which, so far as table, attendance and general comfort go, takes the lead,—the arrivals have been from fifty to a hundred daily in excess of any past season, and the same thing is doubtless true of the other hotels. Many other Summer resorts vie with and even excel Saratoga in scenery, drives, fashion and other attractions: but *the water* is unapproachable. For purposes of general health there is nothing in the world that can compare with it.

—Few men have lived longer, or done better work in the service of their State, than the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. Judge SHAW is now over eighty years of age. His general health is good, his mind is in much better condition than many of his younger brethren, and his character stands unimpeached before the world. As already announced, he retires from his high position in September next, carrying with him the respect, the admiration and the love of his brethren of the Bench, the Bar, and his fellow-citizens generally. In honoring such men, Massachusetts but honors herself.

—KOSSUTH, with the few remaining members of his family, were in Paris at last accounts. It is said that the illustrious Magyar felt keenly the death of his sister, and that when he read the account of the attention and respect manifested by the gentlemen of Brooklyn at her funeral, he wept and exclaimed—"Oh, that their people were my people, and their God my God." From some mysterious source KOSSUTH receives quarterly $1,000, the accompanying note indicating simply that it is from a friend in America, and that it is intended for his personal expenditures.

—BLONDIN seems to have one attribute not generally granted to humanity, and that is omnipresence. He is here, there, and everywhere, turning somersets on hempen bridges, and making the hairs of his fellow mortals to stand on their several ends continually. He has, according to rumor, made arrangements for two or three exhibitions at Jones' Woods in this City, at which place he will materially advance the comfort of our citizens by making their "blood run cold," and the cold sweat stand upon their brows, facts which have not taken place here for some time.

—A man with a singular name, but who seems to have been able to survive the infliction, is living in the thriving town of Rising Sun, Ind. His name is SOLOMON PANGBORN; he was born in the City of New-York in 1735, when it was a small town of five hundred and twenty-three houses. SOLOMON is therefore 135 years old, and is able to split rails or sail a flat-boat. His name has never been mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, but he is and has been for fifty years a Justice of the Peace.

—Mayor WOOD, Judge RUSSELL, Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Gen. WEBB, J. G. SAXE and sundry other celebrities, have been rusticating at Saratoga. Mrs. BENNETT has a suite of rooms at Union Hall, and somewhat astonishes the unsophisticated sojourners in the town by her daily drives in her Victoria. She handles the ribbons herself, and drives a pair of handsome and spirited ponies with special grace and *eclat*.

—Gov. BANKS seems to find favor with all sorts and conditions of men. On Wednesday, he entertained, with his usual tact and grace, a party of Louisianians who visited the State House, and who confessed themselves surprised at the unusual courtesy and consideration shown them by his Excellency. Gov. BANKS has recently been making his semi-annual tour of Massachusetts, and if we may judge from the reports, he must have met at every point and from everybody the most kind and gratifying attention.

—Gen. JOSEPH LANE—Jo Lane—has a son who is a cadet at West Point. The General had occasion to visit his son a few days since, and it is pleasing to know that the young gentleman has more than fulfilled the most sanguine desires or expectations of his distinguished father. Gen. LANE was received with all the honors and conducted himself with that modest dignity of manner for which he is so noted.

—Gov. REEDER is so fortunate as to own a farm—a farm of 640 acres—acres of choice land lying a few miles north of Leavenworth City. Recently he visited that section of the country, and made arrangements to have the farm fenced, stocked and put under immediate cultivation. It is said that it will prove one of the most productive pieces of property in the country, and that Gov. REEDER'S fortune is secure and large enough to satisfy any modest man, from this possession alone.

The Governor-General of Canada, Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, seems to have gotten into hot water. His opponents accuse him of associating with himself politicians of unprincipled character, whose wrong-doings have well nigh brought constitutional government and representative institutions into contempt. Petitions praying for his removal have been forwarded to England, and it is rumored that the Canadian Government will shortly be presided over by another head, and that Sir EDMUND will go thence to a wider field of influence.

—Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, M. C. from the Lynn District in Massachusetts, has gone to Europe. Mr. ALLEY is largely identified with the material interests of Lynn, and during the recent strike, when the troubles between the manufacturers and the employes were at their height, he left his seat at Washington and mingling with his constituents, gave them advice, countenance and pecuniary aid, that they might the better and longer hold out against the bosses.

—The Most Rev. Dr. LONGLEY, Lord Archbishop of the Province of York, (Eng.,) underwent the ceremony of enthronization in the York Cathedral a short time since. The building was so densely crowded that fears were entertained of its security. The remarks of the Archbishop were eloquent and affecting in the extreme, and his personal emotions so overcame him, that he was compelled for a moment to suspend.

—Senator SEWARD, THURLOW WEED, R. M. BLATCHFORD, Gen. WEBB, M. H. GRINNELL, and other distinguished politicians of the Republican faith, are paying a visit of a few days to WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., of this City, at his country residence in Windsor, Vt. It is understood that Mr. SEWARD will retire from the Senate at the close of the present term, on the 4th of March next.

—Gov. CHASE grows larger and more portly every week. He has entered with great spirit into the workings of the Presidential campaign, and has assumed an active leadership in his State. Besides stumping Ohio and Indiana, he has agreed to deliver three political addresses in Michigan during the present month.

—We are likely to have some wily and poetic speaking in this State during the present canvass. Ex-Gov. WALKER is engaged to do the former, and the American poet and Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, JOHN G. SAXE, is to furnish the latter style. Both are in the fight for DOUGLAS.

—We desire to congratulate Rev. Mr. SHEEHAN, who is the reported bridegroom to whose fortunes are now allied the fame, name and reputation of Mrs. EMMA CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL. Mr. SHEEHAN is a Universalist preacher of more than ordinary talent. Let us hope he is happily-located and may live an enviable life for many long and blissful years.

—We are pleased to learn that Gen. CASS has so far recovered his strength that he has been able to return to his office at Washington, though he will not immediately enter upon his official labors. The greeting between himself and the other old public functionary was affecting in the extreme.

—Lieut.-Gen. MAC CROHON has been appointed Captain-General of the Philippines. The General was formerly Spanish Minister of Marine.

—Gov. MORGAN arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FIFTH DAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The programme for to-day was as follows:

SECTION A—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

1. An attempt to estimate the Height, Velocity, &c., of the Meteors of the evening of July 20, 1860. By H. M. HARMAN.
2. On the Meteors of 1859, Aug. 11, and 1860, July 20. By B. A. GOULD.
3. On Induction Time in Electro Magnets. By A. D. BACHE and J. E. HILGARD.
4. On Certain Variable Stars. By B. A. GOULD.
5. Influence of difference in the mean velocity of winds from the different points of the compass, in modifying the mean direction of the atmospheric currents over the United States—discussed by the direction and at the expense of the Smithsonian Institution, from materials collected in its archives for the years 1854, '55, '56 and '57. By JAS. H. COFFIN.
6. Abstract of the principal results of the Astronomical Observations at Van Rensselaer Harbor and other places near the Northwest Coast of Greenland, made by the second Grinnell Expedition, under command of Dr. E. K. KANE, U. S. N., during 1853-54-55, from a reduction and discussion by CHARLES A. SCHOTT, Assistant Coast Survey. Presented by A. D. BACHE.
7. Systematic Views on Mechanics and Mechanism, with inferences on Organisms. By E. B. HUNT.
8. On the Origin of the Prairies of the Northwest. By J. D. WHITNEY.
9. On the Motions of Uranus. By TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD.

SECTION B—GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

1. A new Ammonia Chrome Alum, and the Violet, Green and Red Modifications of Chrome Salt. By E. N. HORSFORD.
2. On the Time necessary to Double the Pressure of Steam under certain circumstances, and the practical lessons therefrom. By JAMES HYATT.
3. On the Relations of Salts of Zinc and Alumina to Soda and Potassa. By E. N. HORSFORD.
4. On the Nitric Acid and Ammonia in Rain Water, collected September, 1859, between New-York and Liverpool, about the middle line of the Atlantic Ocean. By E. PUGH.
5. Fire Damp Explosions in Collieries by lighting with Coal Gas. By E. B. HUNT.
6. On the Paradoxes of the Atomic Theory of Chemistry, with a proposition of a new Hypothesis. By CLINTON ROOSEVELT.
7. The loss by Fire of Berdan's Mechanical Bakery in Boston due to Spontaneous Combustion. By E. N. HORSFORD.
8. On the Actinism of the Electric Discharge in Vacuum Tubes. By W. B. ROGERS.

The first business of to-day was the selection of a place of meeting for the reunion of 1861. Choice was made of Nashville, Tenn. Time, the 11th or 18th of July, according to the decision of the Local Committee. The list of officers is as follows: President, F. A. BARNARD, President of the University of Mississippi; Vice-President, Dr. R. W. Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C.; Secretary, Prof. W. P. Trowbridge, of Washington; Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Elwyn, of Philadelphia; Permanent Secretary, Prof. Joseph Lovering, of Cambridge.

SUUM CUIQUE.

A rich day is promised in section B. The walls of the Senate chamber, in which the section meets, are covered with outline drawings of the hands, feet, pelvis, femur, shoes and implements of Dr. JOSEPH BARRATT's famous *Tridactylus Man*—three-fingered, four-toed, and seven feet six inches high, who flourished and populated in Connecticut, according to the erudite resurrectionist, one million years ago! There is even on the wall a portrait of this prospective homo, or "Antetypal Man;" his head projected forward, apparently gazing with infinite longing into the happy future when a pair of eyes and a mouth should elevate his solemn countenance a little nearer to the divine ideal toward which, doubtless, he has fierce, unconscious longings. It is possible to contemplate with absolute repose, and even with a certain cheerfulness, the theory of human development from the gorilla—aye, backward even to the evolution of an Agassiz or a Bache from the polyp or pollywog, or even the monad;—but one involuntarily revolts at the thought of having any genetic relationship to this *Kamdactylus* monster—less happy than the Cyclops in having not even *one* eye—not even possessed of a mouth—though his nasal protrusion would have thrown the first NAPOLEON into ecstacies, and the tridactyle would undoubtedly have been created at least a Marshal of the Empire. The calm eye of STUART's "Washington," on the opposite wall of the Senate chamber—for the Father of his Country fastens his left optic (with a gentle *cock* to it!) directly on the orbless countenance of his unspeakable "*Antetype*"—seems to twinkle rebukefully at the idea of his own transmutation, or even the development of the members of the "American Association" from such a hideous and idiotic villain!

The true and veritible history of the "Kamdactylus Sub-humanus" and his congeners of the same epoch—the "Megas-kapter," the "Kamavora," the "Cheirabousus Monstrosus," and the "Cheirabousus Paradoxus" may be briefly traced as follows: (We condense from a printed circular account mainly in the doctor's own words:)

"The Kamadactyle, or sub-homo, had nothing of the ape in its formation: he had three fingers, four toes, was between seven and eight feet high, and possessed nearly the perfect form of our present period. He is found in the iocene tertiary formation and this extraordinary discovery, in all its details, has been reserved for the year 1859, and the place—the Great Basin—the rival of the tertiary of Paris, is that of the Portland Quarries! There is also found in the same formation the fossil head of a large pachydeum, three feet long, which I have named ELEPHA-OWIN *dens-conica*. There is also the fossil foot and leg of the Kangaroo, which animal, named by me Saltazoo Novi Orbis, is distinguished from the Australian by the inner toe being longest. In Prof. HITCHCOCK's cabinet of fossils, at Amherst, I found some old acquaintances that I had seen and figured. Among these, one of those extraordinary ruminants, the Cheirabousus Monstrosus, that walks on its arms, has a broad hand with three fingers, and behind has almost a straight leg, with divaricate hoofs. There is another extraordinary ruminant that was very common at Portland; it is the Cheirabousus Paradoxus, with horns turned downwards. A carnivorous animal, named by me and determined by two skulls found of it—Kamavora ferox—it would seem must have often gnawed, disfigured and consumed some portions of the Kamadactyl's body. The teeth of the Kamadactyl, thickness of cranium and other sutures, are much like the human head. [The reporter would here state, that, finding the derivation of the names of these last two animals somewhat dubious, he referred to the learned doctor for information, and he was by him informed that "*Kama*" was an old Greek root, found in *Cam*-byses and *Cam*-bridge, and signified *crooked!*—in reference to the shape of the creature's fingers!] There was also the Otozoum Moodii, found, described and restored—head, lower jaw, and a nearly perfect skeleton, with spinous processes and ribs, and eight large prints which the beast had made of itself; the animal had three toes before and two behind, and was named by me, many years ago, Megas-kapter Borealis; it would take its place between the pig and elephant in systems; it was nine feet high, the neck five feet long, head 26 by 17 inches, and the fossil lower jaw 22 inches long." The Doctor also goes into a description of numerous other animals—"three elephant like animals, four extraordinary ruminants, three kangaroos, (that is, two species of jumping and one a walking kangaroo,) and five genera and twenty-three species of ostrich like birds"—but we cannot follow him in his descriptions.

To give value to these classifications, the Doctor pathetically tells us: "I have now lived the best, or at least I would hope the most profitable part of my life, in the cause of science," and these "drawings and restorations are the fruit of more than fifteen years' application."

These marvels were first exhibited before the Association at Springfield last year, but the body crushed the Doctor off and would not listen to his paper; he again brought them up a few days ago, but he was again squelched by parliamentary tactics; he hopes for a hearing to-day, but I fear for the result.

Dr. BARRATT is an elderly gentleman of much enthusiasm and of patient research in science; and it is sad to think that those very qualities, which, under the direction of a sound judgment, would raise him to a high place among working scientists, now serve but to push a mild monomania to the verge of the tragic.

The first paper read this morning painfully sustained the prospect raised by Dr. BARRATT's drawings—the affinities of pseudo-scientific humbug being fully demonstrated in Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT's *melange* "On the Paradoxes of the Atomic Theory of Chemistry, with a Proposition of a new Hypothesis," in which he began his researches infinite epochs previous to the eocene morning when the *tridactyl* and the *megas-kapter* waged war for supremacy—even at the time when "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters;" and "an ethereal preëxistent matter remained perfectly still in the chaos of night!" After this, and after demonstrating that "Necessity was the higher law controlling God as well as man," and announcing his purpose of "displacing and discharging the atomic theory of chemistry," as also informing us that "chemistry runs to political economy, which again runs into the science of government, which again ends in my favorite science of *ontology!*"—after "reducing all things to that which we have to deal to motion and e-motion—e-out of motion," and proving that "heat was nothing but the [illegible] of [illegible] matter,"—the transition was easy to a vigorous denunciation against paper money as the cause of all our woes, and against selfishness and trickery in trade—and to the subtile astral enunciation, that "he is a lucky boy who has gone to school and [illegible] that a blow in the eye will make him see stars;" from this to the dynamical subtlety that "the crowbar of the quarryman is not fit for a watchmaker's instrument;" the law of rebounds driving us on to the sublime generalization, "that there is but one original kind of matter—the sixty so called elements simply being derived from this by means of motion, and that motion is the cause of all the differences in matter"—about which time the mental obfuscation was so complete that further reporting was utterly impracticable.

Under the influence of Capt. HUNT's and Mr. HORSFORD's interesting papers, the sanity of the members gradually returned; but the prophecy of the morning again vindicated itself, and in a debate, or wrangle rather, that bade fair to be endless, "on the time necessary to double the pressure of steam," by JAMES HYATT, the first principles of mechanics were annihilated, and the elements of chemistry and physics were footballed across the room for hours till iterated affirmation and denial ended in considerable warmth of feeling, and an almost entire clearing out of the audience. Then Messrs. HYATT, ROOSEVELT, and others, did a series of very pretty passadoes. R. drew the first claret, but H. in return, got in a neat one on R.'s mutton-trap. Then feints, passes and counter-passes—almost reducing the whole affair to a scrub-fight; but the doughty R. hurled "the chaos of night perfectly still" at the head of the haughty HYATT, who took proper revenge by satirically averring that "there was no transmuting a lobster into a man"—it can't be did. At this juncture, the redoubtable Capt. EUSTIS stepped into the ring, and laid about him so fiercely with his enormous mawleys, that not even the historic grease-spot of the Kilkenny cats was left to mark the arena of the struggle.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Prof. HORSFORD's theory of the destruction of BERDAN's mechanical bakery, in Boston, a year and a half ago, was, that it was the result of *spontaneous combustion*. Communicating between the various floors of the building was a "well" or hoisting space, through which the waste heat of the oven rose, making the temperature of the upper story 120 Fahr. On the upper floor was a pile of wooden trays or "proving boxes," and on these a basket. Immediately over this basket, and on the attic floor, was a lattice-work inclosing a box of sawdust arranged to receive the drippings of oil used for lubricating a shaft directly over it.

It is well known that cotton-waste, when saturated with oil, under certain circumstances takes fire spontaneously; the danger is proportionate to the capacity of the oil to combine with oxygen, a process by which heat is evolved, in proportion to the amount of oxygen absorbed; and this amount is proportioned to the extent of surface over which the combination can take place, and to the affinity of the particular oil to oxygen. Now the fibre of cotton-waste is essentially the same as that of sawdust, and the oil used may be the same. The heat, by drying and disintegrating the sawdust, would increase its surface and make its condition more like that of cotton-waste; and that this increased surface and warmth, in connection with the great heat of the oil, should make the liability to spontaneous combustion as great as that of cotton-waste, is far from improbable. In fact, an experiment, conducted by Prof. HORSFORD, in which he endeavored to obtain the same combination of circumstances that occurred at the bakery, produced the same effect in kind, though not in degree, as that which takes place in cotton-waste.

WHY ARE THE PRAIRIES TREELESS?

The Westerners, when they speculate on geology, answer this question by affirming that the prairie fires have burnt them off—that they have been frightened out of existence by the fires of the Indians. At other times they vary their theory by affirming that the absence of trees is due to the deficiency of rain; but neither does this stand examination, for the maps of the distribution of rain show that the fall on the prairies about equals that in other regions. Mr. WHITNEY, in his paper on the Origin of the Prairies, shows that the real cause of the absence of arborescent vegetation lies in certain mechanical conditions of the soil, and in its extreme fineness.

HOW WE MAY HELP THE ASTRONOMERS.

Dr. GOULD took the audience agreeably by surprise, this morning, in his paper "On Certain Variable Stars," which, in place of a formidable array of parallaxes and perturbations, proved to be a pleasant and popular call, to all and sundry, to turn star gazers, and aid astronomers in a class of observations for which no special education or apparatus was required, and yet in which every man, woman and child, having an ordinary share of common sense, might render important service to astronomical science. The immediate phenomena which Dr. GOULD urged on their attention were those singular yet mysterious bodies—the variable stars.

Some years ago Prof. ARGELANDER, of Bonn, one of the foremost leaders and lights of stellar astronomy, published a popular article called an "Appeal to Lovers of Science," in which, among other recommendations, he urged on the notice of observers the phenomena of the variable stars. In this communication the number of stars of this class was twelve or thirteen. In the edition of HUMBOLDT's *Cosmos* of 1851 the number of variable stars was put down at 24. To-day the number has increased to 80! Indeed there is never a communication from any of the ten or twelve persons who devote themselves to their observation that does not add materially to existing knowledge of this interesting class of phenomena. Dr. GOULD then gave an amusing account of the pursuit of science under difficulties, which fell to his experience when he had the direction of the Dudley Observatory. Not having any instruments—or only those of very low power—they employed their time as best they could *without* instruments, devoting great attention to the observation of the variable stars. In the absence of instruments the force was fain to divide into three corps—the first, with their small telescope, observed those below the seventh or eighth magnitude; the second, armed with *opera-glasses*, devoted themselves to those of a greater magnitude, while a third did their best, armed simply with their own good eyes! Even under such circumstances the result was a very considerable collection of observations, which he hoped yet to make public. Dr. GOULD then passed in review several of the most remarkable variable stars, and the new discoveries concerning them—especially Algol, Mira, *R* aquitæ and *U* geminorum, showing that what was wanted were observations by some good eye, pursued about five minutes every night, with a view to determine the degree of decrease and increase and whether a secular change is going on. He showed, even in the case of those most observed, how many need more observations. They cry aloud, if star can cry, (and *you can cry—U cancri*; wanted, the parallax of this pun!) for observations. To facilitate such observations, which require no more skill than can easily be acquired by any one, many of them no telescope at all, and the others only those of the simplest kind. Dr. GOULD had caused a series of charts to be prepared, showing the position and configuration of all the principal variable stars. These charts had mostly been prepared by the skill and assiduity of Mr. SEARLE, and would before long be published in the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. He concluded with an earnest appeal to those who, although not astronomers, yet felt a love for this fascinating and ennobling science, to join in collecting materials which may conduct us to a better understanding of the laws which govern these singular and as yet mysterious bodies.

At the conclusion of Mr. GOULD's paper Prof. HACKLEY, of New-York, rose to remark that while Mr. GOULD was speaking, a theory of the variable stars had suggested itself to his mind that seemed to him better than those now current. He thought the stellar variability might be a phenomenon identical with the solar spots. (The solar spots are Prof. HACKLEY's *cheval de battail*.)

Mr. GOULD replied that it was not so difficult to suggest hypothesis as to etc., etc.,—a mild and graceful suggestion that the Professor's notion *would not do*. Professor HACKLEY rejoined in defence of his hypothesis, and finally Professor CHAUVENET was compelled to bring his heavy ordnance to bear and close the argument by plainly telling Professor HACKLEY that the notion was as old as astronomy or Adam, whereupon the Professor subsided.

METAPHYSICAL.

"Systematic Views on Mechanics and Mechanism with inferences on Organisms," formed the theme of Capt. HUNT's effusive and somewhat *diffusive* eloquence. It would be quite needless to give an abstract of it here, as it contained nothing new whatever. It was, however full of ideas, and gave rise to a colloquy, in which Professors HENRY, HACKLEY and others took part. Presently they got into very deep water, discussing the immortality of the soul, final causes, &c. Here also reportorial dullness reduced to a minimum. On metaphysics the professors are not strong.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, amid the applause of the Association, Prof. BACHE announced that the Coast Survey vessel containing the Astronomical party, who went to observe the solar eclipse on the line of totality in Labrador, had arrived, and was [illegible] in the Bay.

TEN O'CLOCK P. M.—The gentlemen of the Astronomical Expedition are now being entertained by their friends at the Bellevue Hotel. Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER had charge of the Expedition, and among the members of the party is Dr. F. A. BARNARD, President of the Association. They are to communicate [illegible] to-morrow's session, after which [illegible] their [illegible]. S.

The Astronomical Expedition.

[illegible] OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON THE COAST OF LABRADOR.

The Newport correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives the following sketch of the proceedings on the occasion of the report of the Astronomical Expedition to the Scientific Congress:

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

Expectation was on stilts to hear Prof. ALEXANDER give the results of the Astronomical Expedition to Labrador, to view the eclipse. The expedition went out under the direction of the United States Coast Survey. It left New-York June 28, in the surveying steamer Bibb, Lieut. MURRAY, U. S. N., commanding. The general charge was given to Prof. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, N. J., who was aided by President F. A. P. BARNARD, of the University of Mississippi, Prof. Smith, of Alabama, Messrs. S. Walker and E. Goodfellow, of the Coast Survey, (who had charge of the magnetic observations,) [illegible] Hannibal and Mr. Lieber, of Columbia, S. C., Lieut. Ash, of the British Navy, P. C. [illegible] of New-York and Mr. Thompson, [illegible], who assisted the photographer. They arrived yesterday afternoon.

The meeting came to order about 10 o'clock, and with little delay, Prof. ALEXANDER gave an account of his expedition. He expressed himself, at the outset, very grateful for all the demonstrations of welcome which he and his party had met since their setting feet on shore. He said that he felt his ideas almost in a turmoil on coming from a land of monumental desolation to one where there is a high civilization and a social union, and begged pardon if the emotions pressing upon his mind should cause him to express himself ambiguously. He said that though he was at the head of the expedition, because some head was necessary, there was no superiority. Never in his wildest dreams had he conceived of such a scene of wild grandeur as on the fifty miles of the coast of Labrador, along which they skirted. An unbroken chain of mountains seemingly made of cast iron, with no arborescence, sent down their cold chills upon the water below from peaks covered with snow. Along the base of this barrier slept a bed of mist, held there by the laws of nature. When they looked up and saw a high plateau at the top, it was not manifest how they were to get up there. When they had entered a little inlet the mountain barrier interposing left them a favorable place to work. When the weather was clear it was very clear, but it did not remain so for more than two days at a time; and they waited with great anxiety to see what the weather would be on the eventful day. The observations were all made from the land. They had schooled themselves to watch each his own phenomenon and not to suffer themselves to be awe-struck by the grandeur of the spectacle, to the diversion of their attention. Prof. ALEXANDER was in the centre of the group, the photographer was at his side; one person counted the seconds, another the minutes. When perfectly sure that the exact minute of first contact had arrived, Prof. A. gave the signal, and the picture was taken. It proved that the belt of light nearest the moon was much brighter than the rest. Along the edge of the moon was a bluish light, which the photograph caught. Before it has been thought that this light was only in the observer's eye, but now it is proved that there is something there, which must be studied hereafter. No wonder that an eclipse used to be supposed to be caused by the devouring of the sun by a wild animal, or by the sun's slow fading away! The phenomenon was a most beautiful sight, and it was with difficulty that the beholders could restrain their ecstacy. It looked like an intensely brilliant, incandescent fragment of metal exposed to the intensest heat, the sharp points falling away until the sun was gone. But the clouds prevented a thorough observation. It was the especial duty of one of the officers of the ship to watch the shadow of the moon as it passed away, upon the cliff; it came with fearful velocity, and was gone in three minutes. When the shadow was upon the observers, they saw an intensely-beautiful array of colors—copper, [illegible], golden and ruddy. Below, the bold cliffs were of a dark bluish-green. The whole spectacle was grand and beautiful. A newspaper, to be read, must be brought within four inches of the eye, the light being much less than the twilight at midnight. Just after the eclipse became total, Lieut. ASH caught a slight view of the small light blaze. This observation is indeed valuable. But they did not quite lose the corona. Professor A. had arranged a number of observations for the seamen, under the general charge of the commander. He prepared a set of simple questions, and from the intelligent quartermaster he gathered the fact of how they saw the corona, how it looked and trembled, and how it shot out. The description was natural as precise. Prof. ALEXANDER fixed a prepared sheet, in accordance with the ideas which he gathered, correcting it until the quartermaster and the seamen said that it was exact. [Applause.] The speaker was himself justified of its reliability, and declared that it justified all the time, care, labor and expense bestowed upon the expedition.

Prof. ALEXANDER, whose manner is extremely simple, eloquent, and enthusiastic, was loudly applauded as he sat down.

President BARNARD followed, with the physical side of the question. He regretted that the state of the atmosphere had prevented them from observing several phenomena, and hoped that observers in other quarters had been more successful. He saw that curious breaking-up of the lines of light between the sun and moon, just at the moment of total obscuration, described by FRANCIS BAILEY in 1837, and called "Bailey's beads." They also saw the phenomenon, but the fragments did not present just that rotundity which would entitle them to be called beads. Their appearance, he said, was so beautiful that the chief of the expedition was carried away; and, forgetting himself, broke the law of science by exclaiming "Bailey's beads!"

Prof. A.—I beg to correct Dr. BARNARD. Somebody else said "Bailey's beads," and the chief cried, "Be still!" [Laughter.]

Dr. BARNARD accepted the correction, and said that, at the time of the phenomenon, he was trying to count the number of beads, and did not see the phenomenon observed by Lieut. ASH. Previously to the meeting of the two limbs, it had been noticed that the moon's edge was very rough, while the sun was smooth. They saw nothing of that drawing out of the beads and their breaking as if they were the filaments of viscous fluids. BAILEY himself did not see them when in Italy in 1842. Dr. BARNARD thinks the beads are owing to the irregularity of the lunar disc at the edge where it meets the solar edge.

On passing the Straits of Belle Isle, July 7, the expedition met with a series of optical phenomena. The irregular refractions of light were exhibited on a large scale all around the horizon, constantly changing. He analyzed the three kinds of mirage, specimens of all of which they saw. The icebergs, under this refraction, presented a constantly changing aspect, extremely interesting; sometimes the true, sometimes the false, image was greatly exaggerated. Sometimes the phenomenon lasted so long that they could not take correct views of the coast. The company observed fifteen auroras; those in the high latitudes were chiefly coronas; a number of them very lasting, but not very dense. On the coast of Labrador there seems to be no spot where a loose stone could lie, that is not covered with loose stones; if loose stones cannot lie there, the surface is rocky. A very little vegetation grows in the fissures of the rocks. Animal life has almost disappeared; they found a very few land birds and a few ducks, but bagged no game. They saw no human beings, and no quadrupeds; only a few bones. The whole scene presented a grand and almost sublime Golgotha.

Prof. ALEXANDER corrected Dr. BARNARD in so far as to say that there was a little animal life, which came out most beautifully, when the sun was half covered. A little bird, sweet as a nightingale, but unknown to them, in the midst of the silence and gloom, burst out into song. Some of the party also saw a black bear stalking over the mountains, so that the "Great Bear" was seen on the earth as well as in the heavens.

Dr. BARNARD said he had forgotten to mention another animal, which was exceedingly abundant, even though the temperature was but little above the freezing-point. The mosquitoes were so thick that perhaps the swamps of Mississippi could hardly compete with that region.

Prof. ALEXANDER spoke of the magnetic variations, which were extreme. Under the influence of the eclipse, however, they were quiet.

Kentucky on George N. Sanders.

From the Louisville Journal.

The *Courier* takes to task the regular Democratic and Union Press for publishing the address of GEORGE N. SANDERS to the Kentucky Democracy; as if he had not as good a right to be heard by Kentuckians as the Slidells, Brights and Yanceys, or even JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE himself. We tell the *Courier* that GEORGE N. SANDERS is the peer of Major BRECKINRIDGE by intellect and by antecedent.

The celebrated Kentucky resolutions of '98 were written by the immortal JEFFERSON at the instance of GEORGE NICHOLAS, the grandfather of "Our George," the leading lawyer and statesman of Kentucky, (in her pioneer days,) who made their long journey to Virginia to see Mr. JEFFERSON face to face, and urge upon him the drafting of a paper exposing Presidential assumption and Congressional usurpation in that day. Overcoming Mr. JEFFERSON's scruples of delicacy, he triumphantly returned with the resolutions which have since become one of the beacon lights of the Democratic Party. Col. NICHOLAS selected, as the honored mover of these resolutions in the Kentucky Legislature, his friend JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, who probably did not himself know their origin. Since, in 1821, Mr. JEFFERSON, writing to NELSON NICHOLAS, remarks: "In keeping their origin secret, your father fulfilled his pledge of honor."

In November, 1843, GEORGE N. SANDERS called the first meeting held in the United States for the admission of Texas, at Ghent, Carroll County, Ky. SANDERS presented his resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation, and he was appointed Chairman to correspond with the different candidates for the Presidency. This correspondence elicited letters from JAMES K. POLK, TYLER, BUCHANAN, WOODBURY, and widely the celebrated letter of ROBERT J. WALKER on the "Reannexation of Texas." Mr. VAN BUREN did not reply, and in the Spring it was rumored that he had decided to go against Texas. Some anxiety was expressed by Democrats in Kentucky on the announcement. "What shall we do?" was the inquiry. "Throw him overboard at once," was the prompt reply of GEORGE, with characteristic decision, rash or prudent, [illegible]. Mr. SANDERS was a delegate to the Convention that nominated Mr. POLK, and was active in producing the result.

As to his course in London, which the *Courier* so patriotically attacks, he not only won the heart of liberal Europe, but ever faithful to his country, he took occasion of his personal popularity to speak for the South, to the liberal leaders in Parliament, Hume, Cobden, Milner, Gibson, Layard and Bright, as well as to the distinguished exiles of all nations, who were then gathered in London. And whilst he staid in England, he kept in wholesome check the extravagances of the Anti Slavery party. In his address to the Jeffersonian Republicans of Europe, Mr. SANDERS, after putting the whole country right before these great minds, concludes: "In all these instances they must recognize a national character to which can safely be trusted all questions of its own internal policy, with the certainty of a solution honorable to America, Christianity, and to mankind." The address met a hearty response. Pity that the South did not always have as vigilant and faithful a representative abroad.

It is a part of the *Courier's* policy to deny merit to Mr. SANDERS where he has to admit the merit. Somebody else, it appears, is always ready to be used by him. In New-York, London and Washington, some greater man places himself at GEORGE's disposal for the special utterance of *his* ideas. What a magician is GEORGE SANDERS! At Charleston, too, this ever-present genius was inciting SANDERS' awful dispatch, which made the dry bones quake in the White Sepulchre at Washington, one Spring morning, whilst the editor of the *Courier* was no doubt in bed, dreaming of DOUGLAS' overthrow.

GEORGE N. SANDERS at New-York stands *with* his party, but above party, the faithful ally and vigilant sentinel, not only of the Democracy but of the whole South, and when he sounds the alarm, it is time for Southern men to awake.

Commencement at Amherst College.

ADDRESSES BY REV. DRS. THOMPSON AND HUNTINGTON.

AMHERST, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

[illegible] day to the students. They, and they only, were [illegible] of the ceremonies, and all exercises were for their especial benefit. In the morning the "Phi Beta Kappa Society" held its annual meeting for the election of officers. The ballot resulted in the choice of Prof. Snell, President, Prof. Voss, Vice-President, and Prof. Seelye, Corresponding Secretary. The day was intensely warm, perhaps the warmest of the season, but in spite of thermometers, all the literary exercises were well attended.

The "Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity" met at 3 o'clock P. M., and marched to the Church, where Dr. THOMPSON, of your City, delivered an oration. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, acted as President. The exercises opened with music, then the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, offered a prayer, and the oration followed.

The orator introduced his subject—"Self-culture"—by the anecdote of a German student, who, in crossing a river lost his portmanteau containing his notes of the University lectures. The student wringing his hands exclaimed, "I have lost my education." "This," said he, "may be the way many look upon education, but there is a vast difference between getting an education and being educated. The distinction between self-culture and what is called liberal education is merely a distinction in name. *No man educates himself.* No education is possible except by the use, direct or indirect, of just those aids which the highest education has furnished. This object can only be accomplished by systematic training." He then cited Mr. Tulliver, the well-known proprietor of the "Mill on the Floss," as a good illustration of a certain class of people who believe that education can do any and everything for a man. But, alas, for Mr. Tulliver, and for many others like him, he found that even the Oxonian drill had not perfected Tom, and that Tom had neither education nor capital when the mill went under the Sheriff's hammer. "Art may be learned; it cannot be taught." This is as true of letters and philosophy. The dull outlines may be grasped, and these must precede, as plowing precedes the planting. College duty represents the one—the society the other, and just here is the function of the society.

Dr. THOMPSON then recommended three branches of study as productive of the highest culture—language, history and philosophy. From these we have culture. "The foundation of this is language; not in its dry and critical details, but as the incarnation of mind; not in the anatomy of its rules, but as the expression of the soul. The whole outer man is instinct with spirit, but in words most clearly are revealed character and life." Next the speaker recommended the study of history in a true philosophical manner. The oration was in fact a guide to good reading. It closed with an exhortation to the members of the Fraternity to become scholars in the highest sense of the word.

This Convention is one of mutual interest, since a new hall which has but just been completed here is to be dedicated. The number of delegates present is about 150.

The exercises of the "Society of Inquiry" occupied the evening. The discourse was pronounced by F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston. His subject was the "Immutability of Truth." After this exercise the "Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity" adjourned to the Amherst House for their regular Annual Supper. To-day we have the addresses before the Alumni and "Social Union," and to-morrow the regular Commencement exercises. D.

Views of the Last Great Meteors.

IN OHIO.

The Dayton *Empire*, of the 6th inst, says:

"A brilliant meteor was seen to pass over this city last evening, at about 10¼ o'clock. It was very brilliant, and the immense fleetness with which it moved gave it the appearance of having a tail of fire several feet in length. It passed in a southwest direction. Mr. SMITH, of the S. D. & C. Freight Depôt Telegraph Office, (from whom we derived our information,) says it was the most brilliant, as well as the most thrilling, sight he ever saw in the heavens, entirely eclipsing in intense brilliancy and electric attraction, the brilliant lights we have witnessed in this meridian from time to time."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Clifton, says:

"About 10:15 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 2, as I, the undersigned, was walking with some friends along one of the private avenues of the village of Clifton, with our faces slightly turned from the South, when suddenly a flash of light of great vividness and brightness lit up the Northern horizon, so as to make us turn suddenly to the South to learn the cause, when, greatly to our astonishment, we beheld emanating from a small cloud in a westerly direction, what we unanimously presumed to be a meteor, as none of us had ever seen lightning answering a description of it.

The meteor resembled three huge balls connected by a slightly curved bar; in appearance it was like red hot scintillating iron. Its duration was several seconds."

IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"We have obtained the particulars of the magnificent phenomenon of Thursday night from Officer DAVIS, who saw the meteor through its entire course. He says it appeared almost directly under the moon, and behind a light cloud which hardly obscured its brilliance, and showed the most gorgeous shades of color as it passed away, apparently to the southwest. In size, it was *nearly equal to the moon*, and as it was close to that luminary, which was then in full splendor, this estimate may be accepted as more reliable than those made in the absence of any means of comparison. In fact, the intense glare it flashed over the dazzling moonlight, proves that it must have been brighter than the moon. Mr. DAVIS compared it to one of those balls which circus performers sometimes stand on and roll about with their feet. It moved slowly, he says, and was accompanied, not by the usual train of sparks, but by large balls of light, those next to the main body being as large as the ball of a Roman candle, diminishing in size to the end. From what we saw, and what Mr. DAVIS says, we have no doubt that it was a far more splendid display than that seen in the East a few days ago."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

"A brilliant metor was observed to pass over the twelve mile prairie, in Boone County, on Thursday night, about 11 o'clock. It appeared about the size of a man's hand in the northeast, of a bright silver color, moving in a westerly direction, and expanded, as it seemed to increase in velocity, to a body as large as the moon, but of an oblong shape, and threw out a most brilliant light—so bright, indeed, that a party traveling on the prairie could see the smallest object distinctly in the bottom of their wagon. It passed behind a dark bank of clouds, and was seen for a short time through it before it entirely disappeared. Mr. JOHN LINDLEY, of this city, was one of the party on the prairie, and to him we are indebted for the description of it."

IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing from Cynthiana, Ky., of the meteor seen there, says:

"It was doubtless the same one seen from this point at 10½ o'clock, on that evening. When first observed it burned with a vivid white light, which rapidly changed to a blue, and in about three seconds became a very deep red, when it exploded. Its course was from southeast toward west-southwest, and at an elevation of about 45 degrees.

The ball was apparently about a foot in diameter, moved slowly, and left a beautiful tail, some ten or fifteen feet in length, behind. Many of our citizens saw it, and all agree in pronouncing it to be the finest exhibition of the kind they have ever seen."

IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Gazette*, of Saturday, gives the following account:

"A most remarkable and brilliant meteor was seen in our skies night before last. It appeared in the southeastern corner of the heavens, just as the bell struck ten. When first seen, it seemed to be a faintly bluish and luminous thread of light, commencing just under the moon, and moving in a northeasterly direction, tending to the horizon. When first observed the thread of light seemed to be of uniform size, but in its progress a globe of intense flame seemed to be developed at its forward extremity, rapidly increasing in size and brilliancy.

'Adown it moved, the elfish light
Fell off in hoary flakes,'

until it neared the horizon, when it suddenly vanished and was seen no more. Although the moon was near its full, and not a cloud obscured the sky, the light emitted by the meteor was so great as to attract the attention of those who were wholly out of sight of the luminous body itself. Indeed, the whole heavens were illuminated as if an errant planet had suddenly shot from its sphere and swept along within the vicinity of the earth."

FAILURE OF CAPT. EWELL'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE APACHES—AFFAIRS IN SONORA.—"Hesperian," writing from Tubac on the 16th ult. to the St. Louis *Republican*, says:

"Capt. EWELL has returned to Fort Buchanan with his command, without having achieved success in the object of his expedition. Your readers will recollect that he had appointed a place of meeting with the Indians, for the purpose of receiving the stock recently stolen from the settlements, with the assurance that he would commence a campaign against them if the animals were not returned. The Indians met at the place of rendezvous with their women and children, the entire collection numbering about one hundred and fifty. They brought in a few worthless animals which the Captain declined receiving, and, after waiting in vain for a better assortment, he gave them notice that he would proceed to force them to terms. Capt. EWELL's command consisted of seventy-five dragoons and several volunteers, but, although he continued over a fortnight in the field, nothing was effected. Not a single engagement took place, no prisoners were taken, and the campaign was a complete failure.

Late accounts from Sonora state that the insurrection of the Yaqui Indians had not been quelled. Gov. PESQUEIRA in person is now at the head of some eight hundred men in campaign against them, with the prospect that quietness will again be shortly restored in that quarter. Great disaffection existed among his troops when he first went into the field, but it is believed that a better feeling now exists among them."

Cholera Infantum.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething is a sure and speedy remedy for Cholera Infantum. It will also almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and is the best remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

English Watches.
THE CELEBRATED LONDON WATCHES.
I. & M. LEVITT and MORRIS TOBIAS,
Chronometer Makers to the Royal Navy.
FOR SALE BY
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane,
SOLE IMPORTER.
BEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD.
MOST DURABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

Each watch is accompanied with a certificate countersigned by J. H. Bradbury. A large assortment of English GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description always on hand.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure; if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by all druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

Cream of Tartar Substitute or Artusuiren.
It is sold for a much less price than Cream of Tartar. It is made of the same strength as Cream of Tartar, and in cooking is used in the same way.
SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Agents,
Nos. 28 and 29 Reade-st.
Sold also by JOHN DWIGHT & Co., No. 11 Old Slip.

Another Sad Case of Drowning!—Thomas Jefferson Badgett, of North Carolina, was drowned while bathing at Cape May, Aug. 5. We would recommend all to examine and purchase the life-preserving garments, bathing dresses, waists, vests, &c., of the DELANO Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Fancy Cutlery, embracing a large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket-knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt, No. 33 Platt-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

MEAD—MCCULLOUGH.—In this City, on Monday July 30, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Mr. WM. MEAD to Miss HARRIET MCCULLOUGH, all of this City.

DEARBORN—OSTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. E. M. Jessup, Capt. HENRY C. DEARBORN and JANNOT S. OSTON, all of said City.

CHURCH—CHURCH.—At Wickford, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 9, by Rev. Edward Ball, THOMAS T. CHURCH, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to FRANK F., youngest daughter of Dr. G. H. Church, of the former place.

DIED.

VAN NEST.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, Mrs. DEBORAH VAN NEST, aged 91 years.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. Plum, No. 4 Varick place, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PAYNE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, SARAH PAYNE, the beloved wife of Wm. Payne, aged 41 years.

Her friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 204 West 8th st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

London and Norwich, Eng., papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 9, after a long illness, MARY ROSANNA, oldest daughter of Michael and Mary Duncan, aged 27 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Peter H. and Bernard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 168 West 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

ROHR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, TUNIS VAN WINKLE ROHR.

His friends and those of his father, John G. Rohr are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 West 24th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

TIFFT.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, suddenly, JOHN FRANCIS, son of Francis L. and Clemence Tifft aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 2d-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, CORNELIUS SMITH, of the late firm of C. & U. J. Smith, of this City.

Funeral on Saturday morning, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from his residence, No. 29 Union-place, west corner 16th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

PEARSON.—At Harlem, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 8, MARY EMILY, infant daughter of Herbert and Lizzie H. Pearson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 119th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., this day, (Friday,) 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

OAKLEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 9, HENRIETTA B., wife of Lewis W. Oakley, M. D., in the 30th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st at 8 and 9 o'clock.

CAULDWELL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 8, JOSEPH CAULDWELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Stamford, on Saturday morning, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. New-Haven cars leave 27th st depôt at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Stamford at 3:39 P. M.

HEDGES.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, of injuries received by being thrown from his carriage, TIMOTHY HEDGES, Esq., of this City, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His funeral will be attended on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 39 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

[illegible]—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Aug. 9, of [illegible], [illegible], infant daughter of Dr. [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]—[illegible], on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at his residence, Rev. WILLIAM [illegible], D. D., aged [illegible] years.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, Aug. 13, at 3½ o'clock, in the [illegible] Presbyterian Church. The friends of the family, and clergymen of all denominations, are particularly invited to attend.

[illegible].—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 9, WM. M. [illegible].

Further notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

FEARING.—At Wareham, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 3, FRANK FEARING, aged 11 years, son of Andrew G. and [illegible] Fearing.

[illegible].—In Belchertown, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 6, [illegible].

BANTA.—At [illegible], on [illegible] evening, Aug. 6, JAMES W. BANTA, aged 46 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Illinois papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES,
Extra Class No. 377, Aug. 9, 1860.
32, 11, 45, 48, 23, 19, 26, 60, 20, 2, 33, 14, 59.
Class No. 378, Aug. 9, 1860.
31, 44, 41, 57, 46, 73, 19, 34, 59, 36, 52, 12, 45.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 9, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUST PUBLISHED:
THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO.'S
COMPLETE CATALOGUE.
SENT BY MAIL ON APPLICATION.
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK SUN
OF THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING
Contains a full Phonographic report of the speeches of
MOSES S. BEACH,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
THE NEW PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,
And others at the EDITORIAL BANQUET, with which Mr. BEACH marked his retirement from journalism.
Under the direction of Mr. Beach, the SUN has attained A CIRCULATION
OF UPWARDS OF
SIXTY THOUSAND COPIES DAILY.
The capacities of existing machinery for printing morning journals are exhausted by this immense demand, but it is expected that new improvements will soon enable the SUN to meet a still wider demand while holding open its columns to the latest news of the morning.
As the oldest of the penny dailies, the SUN has attained a position and influence which it is the purpose of the present managers to maintain, while they will devote the entire resources of the paper to improving it as they find opportunities, and making it still more worthy of public favor.
WILLIAM C. CHURCH, Publisher.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membrane of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
PARIS FANS, CARD CASES,
PORTE MONNAIES, LADIES' TRAVELING
BAGS, &c.,
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES
Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 508 Broadway.

AMERICAN MEDICAL TIMES.
SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
CONTENTS OF No. 6.
Lecture on Amputations by
DR. JOHN WATSON.
Diphtheria and Diphtheritic Affections by
DR. JACOBI.
REPORTS OF HOSPITALS—Pennsylvania—Fractures and Dislocations—Bilious—Death by Chloroform—New-York—Poisoning.
EDITORIALS—Fever Hospitals for New-York—Death by Chloroform—Bust of Dr. Isaacs—A New City Prison—A Model Market.
REVIEWS—Obscure Diseases of Brain by Forbes Winslow.
PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.
REPORTS OF SOCIETIES—Medical and Surgical—Discussion on Diphtheria—Pathological—Spina Bifida.
GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE—Treatment of Puerperal Convulsions, by Dr. Stilwell
Correction—by Willard Parker.
Medical News—Diary of Week.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
THE BEST TONIC in all cases of complaints connected with the stomach and bowels, or the nervous system, and more particularly THE BEST MEDICINE against dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, fever and ague, general nervous debility, &c. THE MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL of its kind, and since more than thirty years acknowledged in this country to be THE BEST STOMACH BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and, with a liberal discount, to the trade, by the Agent,
L. FUNKE, Jr.,
No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

THE GREAT PILE REMEDY.
There is no affliction to which the human race is subject to, and calls for greater sympathy, than the Piles.
There are two forms—the external and internal piles. Persons who are afflicted with this disease can be permanently cured by using
DR. WITHER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.
Thousands are cured by it, and references will be given to satisfy the most skeptical persons as to its efficacy. Agent, No. 155 Bowery, Drug-store.

8,500 COPIES OF
RUTLEDGE
SOLD.
Ninth Edition ready
THIS MORNING.
Price, $1 75.
For sale everywhere.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

TO ARCHITECTS, [illegible]

A BEARD IS UNDOUBTEDLY A VERY great ornament as well as a great protection to the lungs. For making the beard grow on the beardless face, there is nothing like my Onguent. It has now been in use for 6 years, and has never failed to give perfect satisfaction. It is sold by nearly all dealers. Price $1.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE.—Price only $10. Depôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. [illegible], Post-office, New-York City. F. & B. FRENCH.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.—The returns as far as received indicate that the present population of Newark is 72,000. In 1850 it was but 38,894.

CONNECTICUT.—The number of dwellings in Bridgeport is 2,[illegible]; number of families, 2,774; number of inhabitants, 13,289. The population in 1850 was 7,558, showing an increase of 5,731, or nearly eighty per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The census of the Twenty-fourth Ward in Philadelphia shows a population of [illegible], real and personal property valued at [illegible],251. [illegible] are 164 manufacturing establishments, which employ 1,332 males and 462 females. The average monthly cost of female labor is set down at $2,168, and of the males at $21,387. The value of the raw material used is $1,640,241, and the annual product at $1,961,-695.

The population of Pottsville is as follows:—South Ward, 3,240; Middle Ward, 2,032; Northwest Ward, 2,214; Northeast Ward, 1,968, making a total of 9,454. In 1850, the population was 7,515, showing an increase of 1,939 during the past ten years. The small increase in the population is said to be owing to the fact that new villages and settlements have been erected in every direction around Pottsville. The returns from the country are expected to show a large increase.

The population of Port Carbon amounts to 2,006, and in 1850 it was 2,142, showing a decrease of 136. This state of things is attributable to the fact, that in 1850 several mines were in operation in that town and vicinity, which are now abandoned, and consequently the miners have moved to other sections of the county.

In East Donegal Township, Lancaster County, there is a population of 5,203. This includes the towns of Marietta and May Town. The deaths during the year numbered 53. There are 171 farms, and 99 manufacturing establishments in the Township.

The population of Manchester Township, York County, numbers 2,609, and the deaths 40. There are 207 farms and 29 manufacturing establishments. The dwellings number 478, which makes a fraction over five persons to each house.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN NEW-MEXICO.—The Santa Fé correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing on July 15, says: "A meeting to take into consideration the propriety of calling, without delay, a convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution, and to apply for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress, has been called, and will take place in the legislative hall in this city on Monday, the 16th inst. A very large attendance, consisting of the principal men of both political parties here, is expected, and it seems that the people all over the Territory are in favor of the movement."

MAKE THEM SWEAR.—This was the advice of the St. Louis *Republican* to the friends of Mr. Douglas the day previous to the late State election. The day after, judging from the telegraphic reports thus far received, the swearing must have been done by other than Republicans.

PERSONAL.

A LETTER FOR S. LINWOOD.

I. T. J. will not be disappointed.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the *first* in the country. In *durability*, *strength* and *delicacy* of *tone* and *touch* they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his *personal* attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee *superior* excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over-strung, full iron framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

$170 FOR A SPLENDID LARGE ROUND-CORNER rosewood 7-octave piano, with all modern improvements; very little used; one 6¾ octave piano, $100; new melodeons, $45 and $65.
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ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A CHURCH CHOIR, by an Alto Singer. Address a letter, or call upon S. H. T., No. 132 Maiden-lane.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HELP WANTED.

A BAKER'S SALESWOMAN.—WANTED, an active and industrious young woman to attend a bakery and confectionery, and make herself generally useful. One with a good recommendation can address C. B., Baker, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, this day, before 12 o'clock.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, who is a first rate driver in city and country, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness, and willing to do any other work required of him. He must be of unexceptionable character, in every respect. A[illegible] from 25 to 35 years of age preferred. Such as one [illegible] address A. B., Box No. 143 Post-office, stating [illegible] he has lived, his age, wages expected, &c., &c. No one not competent and willing to discharge his duties faithfully, as above, need apply.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACTURING village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE HAVing been lost, that bore date Oct. 24, 1859, made by Freeman Wood to the order of William J. Wood, for the sum of Thirty-two Hundred Dollars, ($3,200,) payable three years from date, and endorsed by said payee, all persons are hereby forbid from negotiating the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1860. CHAS. JOHNSON, No. 174 7th-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, IN A THIRD-av. car, or in the parquette of Wallack's Theatre, a PORTE MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money and a latch-key. The porte-monnaie is valued as a gift. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the book store of LEGGET BROTHERS, in Fulton-st., five doors east of Broadway.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween No. 3 West 18th st. and the corner of 21st-st., on 5th-av., a STEEL CLASP attached to a black velvet band. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 3 West 18th-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER— This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures. See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $2 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 563 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion as chambermaid by a respectable young woman, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing. Address No. 556 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a most willing and neat young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good chambermaid and a first-class waitress, as best City references can show; is very smart about her person and drawing-rooms; wages no object; country preferred. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, basement door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman, with good references, wishes the above situation; is clean, civil and capable; of kind disposition, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 298 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or nurse; has three years' City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHly respectable girl as first-class cook in a first class family; thoroughly understands all its branches; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 6th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good chambermaid and waitress, and understands each capacity well, as reference can show; is willing to make herself useful; a home in preference to high wages; no objections to country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., basement, near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linens in beautiful style. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen today and Saturday, at No. 63 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to go a short distance in the country; best City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av.

AS COOK AND GENERAL SERVANT.— Wanted, a situation, by a respectable and intelligent girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a competent, economizing and valuable servant, and has recommendations of the highest order. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable girl, as cook and laundress; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No 242 West 38th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, competent and trustworthy young woman desires a situation in the above capacity; makes good bread and plain pastry; would do chamber work and fine washing; will do her utmost to please her employer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, or would do chamberwork if required; she has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City reference and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, the washing (to be taken to her house) of some private families, or of some gentlemen. The best references given. Apply to or address Mrs W., No. 63 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between South and Boerum.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a family. Understands dressmaking and to cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go by the day or week or month. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 Monroe-st., between Scammel and Goerck sts., first floor, back.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address No. 9 Thompson-st., for the week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he leaves his late employer on account of his selling his horses and going to Europe, from whom he can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young man, a situation as coachman, and to take care of a small garden for a gentleman; can get good recommendations. Address J., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 19 years of age, to take care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. W., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who has a practical knowledge of his business in all its stages and departments, hot house and greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds included; he is 29 years old, with 13 years' practice in some first-class places in both the old and new country; first class references given. Address P. L., in care of Andrew Reid, florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, as groom and coachman, by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended by his employers. Address a note to P. M., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a wholesale dry goods store, by a young man who has had over 7 years' experience; can influence a good trade; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address YOUNG, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH some practical knowledge of business, possessing the means of influencing a considerable amount of York State trade, desires a position as salesman or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods house; City reference given. Address, for two days, A. S., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family. The best of City reference. Address C. C., care of Mr. T. Saunders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of unexceptionable character, as to sobriety, honesty, and industry, as coachman; who can produce the highest testimonials as to capacity, either personal or in handwriting. Address C. R., Box No. 200, *Times* Office, for two days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST THING YET! NO CURE, NO PAY!!
KILLAM'S MAGIC INSECT POWDER.
FOR THE SPEEDY
EXTERMINATION OF COCKROACHES, CROTON BUGS, ANTS, FLEAS, MOTHS, &C.!
WARRANTED A CERTAIN REMEDY!!
RETAIL PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOX!!!

A liberal discount to those who buy at wholesale to sell again. Sold by all first-class druggists, apothecaries, grocers, &c., in the Atlantic States, California, Canada, the West India Islands, Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the East Indies. Orders promptly executed by express or otherwise, as advised.

JOHN K. STIMSON, Proprietor's Agent,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 96 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the BOGO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five for $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 68 Barclay-st.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description, wholesale and retail. H. B. WELTON & Co., Agts. 458 B'way.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will re-open at No. 466 West 23d-st., Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st., (near 5th av.)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstore of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood, and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 54 West 11th st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 19. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,
Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof James R. Lowell.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—FIFTH-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 12. The institute stages will convey pupils to and from School from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City.

Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal.

Applications for admission or for circulars made personally or by letter at the Institute.

All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton st., will commence on Monday, Sept. 3. Reference is made by permission, to Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., New-York; Prof. Hiram Mattison, New-York; Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D., Newburgh; Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. J. Leonard Corning, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. Arthur Burtis, D. D., Buffalo.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Fall Term opens September 26th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $250 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge except for music, modern languages, latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

$260 PER ANNUM.—FREEHOLD INSTItute, a Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, N. J., in session throughout the Summer. Circulars at the Store of Mr. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, or of Messrs. Baldwin, Sexton & Co., No. 11 Maiden lane. Principals, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.; CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.

AMER. SCHOOL INST. NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References: Faculties of Rutgers' and Amherst Colleges, Wm. Hall & Son. Wanted immediately, superior teachers of music, vocal and instrumental, also Music and French. Salaries, $300 to $600 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial French Boarding School, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous, without extra charge.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.— Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New Rochelle.—Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 3d Sept. Cards of terms at 430 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess in a family, or as visiting music teacher in a country village; is competent to teach the usual English branches and music, also the rudiments of French if desired; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF SOME YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching is desirous of forming an engagement as resident or visiting governess in a private family, to instruct in the English branches and music; she has no objection to go South or West; would superintend the education of children who may have lost their mother, or would like to secure some pupils for Music for the coming Winter; the best of references given and required. Address, for one week, Box No. 1,456 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in an agreeable family, or in some public institution; is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 219 East Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess; she is fully competent to instruct in the English branches, French, music, and drawing; would have no objection to go South. Address H. G., No. 79 West 36th-st.

A LADY, EDUCATED AT MT. HOLYOKE Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as an assistant in a school, or as a governess in a family. Instruction given in the English branches, French and Music. Address L. C. M., Hanover, N. H.

A TEACHER, &c.—WANTED A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the usual English branches of a Grammar School. Also, a German or French lady as governess. For particulars, apply to J. WIENER, No. 101 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A LADY, TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in French and drawing, in a Seminary, a short distance from this City. Apply, immediately, at No. 284 South 5th-st., Jersey City.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 59 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL.................[illegible]
ASSETS.................[illegible]
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. [illegible], Auctioneer.
[illegible] SALE OF [illegible]
ROSEWOOD PARLOR, [illegible] AND NURSERY FURNITURE,
And magnificent
BRONZES, STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.
FRIDAY, Aug. [illegible]
J. W. [illegible] & CO.

Will sell, without reserve, the beautiful furniture contained in the elegant residence [illegible] of 5th-av., all of which was made to order, and is first-class; consisting of magnificent rosewood 7½ octave piano forte, three elegant full suites solid rosewood furniture made to order by Baetz, of Broadway, all covered in rich French brocade; superb rosewood etageres, style of Louis XIV., made by Stevens; statuary and mosaic-top rosewood centre and pier tables, made by Marcott, of Paris; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, with base tables and cornices; silk and lace curtains, card and sofa tables, Turkish lounges with Voltaire chairs to match; rosewood reception chairs, magnificent lava and agate vases; rich china mantel ornaments, bronze and marble groups, collection of elegant oil-paintings, embracing ancient and modern paintings, by Huntington, Cole and other eminent artists; English carpets, superb chamber furniture, gothic rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, rosewood armour, with French glass doors; French lounges, arm and cottage chairs, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, candelabras, large hair mattresses, superb beds and bedding, cheval glasses, elegant marble pedestals, surmounted with bronze figures; dressing and toilet tables, rich French china, full set ruby engraved glassware, decanters, wines, champagnes, goblets, liquor stands, water bottles, finger bowls, elegant silverware, ice pitchers, salvers, forks, spoons, castors, urns, &c.; ivory and other table cutlery, superior extension table, with oak dining furniture. Sale positive. House to let.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a grey mare, 7 years old, Messenger and Hambletonian stock; can trot certain in 2:50 to wagon; has never been trained; is kind in all harness, and a beautiful saddle horse. Also, harness and light-top wagon, City built, nets, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of John B. Farmer, Administrator, Southold, N. J.

Also, belonging to the above, one trotting sulky; also two blankets.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor; house with all the modern improvements; dinner 6; references exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained on the second floor of a modern house, with board in a small family. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown stone English-basement house No. 28 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also a single room, with grate and closet. Terms moderate to desirable parties. Unexceptionable references given and required.

20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET has recently changed proprietors, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished; small families and single gentlemen can now secure pleasant rooms for the Winter by immediate application, where they can enjoy home comforts in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Table good, and private to those who wish it. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE are desirous of procuring permanent board in Brooklyn with a respectable private family, or where there are but few boarders taken. Terms must be moderate. Reference required and given. Address A. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor to let, either together or separately to a lady and gentleman, or one or several single gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentleman, can procure board in a private family, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Call at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn Heights.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAPO COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH.—This house is now open for the season, where good board and fine airy rooms can be obtained on moderate terms; fishing, bathing, &c. For particulars, apply on the premises, on the main road between the village and the beach, or No. 75 Hammond-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, or a few single persons, desiring private board, can have the best accommodations, at a moderate charge, in one of the most pleasant and healthy locations at New-Rochelle. Address H. C. G., Box No. 3,478 Post office, New-York.

GOOD SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Mrs. MARY B. WRIGHT'S & SON, Oyster Bay, L. I., on reasonable terms, within 40 miles of the City.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.— Two rooms with a splendid view of the Hudson, can be had by a family of four persons. Apply at No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SEA BATHING AT DEAL, NEW-JERSEY —2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Thos. T. Borden, is open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the grounds afford abundant shade from trees of the largest growth; it is easy of access, steamers leaving from the foot of Robinson-st., North River, daily for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch, and from thence by stage to Deal. For further information apply to SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st., or address the proprietor, WM. HATHAWAY, Long Branch Post-Office.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James-slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 5 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

NAUTILUS HALL.—THIS WELL KNOWN place of resort, is offered for sale with all its fixtures, furniture, &c., applicable to a public house, is now in perfect order, and doing a large and profitable business; for particulars, inquire on the premises, Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, of THOMAS C. BURNS, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT. —CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—NO. 78 FRANKLIN ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. E. Mendum Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style.
M. H. VAN ALST & CO., Proprietors.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York—conducted on the European plan. The attention of travelers is directed to this Hotel, which is now in thorough order, having a new bar, restaurant and billiard-room, open also to the neighborhood, and having all the appointments of the best hotels. S. S. MEAD.

CLARENCE HOTEL, NO. 48 LISPENARD-st., near Broadway. Single rooms, with or without board, at low prices. Families and respectable ladies and gentlemen accommodated. Piano, bath, and watchman in the hall all night. French and Spanish spoken. Lodgings 75 cents a night.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, kept on the European plan, doing a good business. A satisfactory reason given for selling. For terms and full particulars apply to or address D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 329 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
IMPORTATION, FALL, 1860.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened a splendid stock of
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
The very choice of the European markets, which they offer to the trade at
POPULAR PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c. N. B.—500 nice fitting Corsets at $1—worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHing cleaned, repaired and pressed equal to new, by a French process known only to himself. Ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing purchased, for which the highest cash price will be paid. A note will meet with prompt attention. JOHN NATHAN,
No. 437 4th-av., between 29th and 31st sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET— One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a City residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's house, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, ice-house, &c. The grounds contain about [illegible] acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families and [illegible] tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 56 acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK—a neat cottage, situated at the foot of Orange Mountain, North Orange, N. J.; about one acre of land, abundantly supplied with fruit, shade-trees, shrubs, &c.; a never failing stream of water runs through the grounds; is about one mile from depôt. Apply to
WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A TWO-STORY house, with large garden, fruit-trees, grapery, &c., pleasantly situated; commands a view of the Hudson River, palisades, &c.; convenient to City by Hudson River Railroad or steamboats at all hours; rent low, to a good, respectable tenant. Apply to T. WOOD, Yonkers, or No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 39 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 30 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTPORT CONN.—Very desirably located on the banks of the Saugatuck River. The place is all that can be desired for a gentleman's residence, as inspection will demonstrate. Address J. R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES ON High st., Newark, N. J. Each is 21 feet front by 38 deep, three stories high, with basement, fine piazza, good yard in rear, gas and water throughout; stone stoop and iron fence in front. Terms easy. Apply at No. 32 Arch, or No. 90 New-st., Newark, N. J.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY WANTED TO HIRE—Within a few miles of the City, and near the water preferred. Must be of good size, with at least half an acre of land. Address, stating rent, (which must not exceed $400,) location, and every necessary particular, COTTAGE, Box 801 Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.,
REAL-ESTATE BROKER AND HOUSE AGENT,
HAS FOR SALE

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, built and furnished in a first-class manner, in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. 20x50x75 feet.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT, in 45th st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway. 22x48, with an extension of 17 feet, well arranged. Lot 22x100 5-12 feet.

THREE HOUSES IN 2D AV., built by days' work. Will trade for lots well located.

TWO LOTS IN 48TH-ST., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Will trade them for good tenant property.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE AND STORE IN 9TH-AV., between 26th and 27th sts. Price $9,000.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—in 2d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is four stories, stone front, first-class and elegantly furnished and will be sold, with the furniture, or will be leased for two or three years to a private family. The owner is going to Europe, and gives an opportunity to a party to get, on a short notice, a comfortably furnished house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

LOTS OF GROUND ON A STAGE ROUTE within 1¼ mile of Hoboken, for sale very cheap to close a concern; payments received monthly or otherwise in sums to suit the circumstances of any one, time being no object. Apply to J. POPE, No. 16 Newark-st., Hoboken.

TO COAL DEALERS.—FOR SALE—A GENteel three-story, high stoop brick house and lot well located, will be sold cheap, and one-third the purchase money taken in good family coal, balance on mortgage five to ten years. Apply to
FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXtension of Chambers-st., the buildings No. 78 Cherry and No. 101 James-st., are for sale. Inquire at No. 147 Fulton-st. DAVID CLOSE.

TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address B. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop dwelling-house No. 259 Greene st., between Clinton and Waverley places, in complete order and can be delivered at once. If wanted, the adjoining house, No. 261, like No. 259, can be had, making a large private boarding-house or hotel garni. The above are conveniently located near Broadway and the New-York Hotel. Price $1,250 per annum for each house. For cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or to Mr. TUCKERMAN, No. 106 Washington-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE UPper part of building No. 450 Water st., second, third and fourth floors, with light steam power, well lighted front and rear; convenient and well-adapted to light manufacturing business, will be let on reasonable terms to a suitable tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE BASEment Room No. 561 and 563 Broadway, 50x130 feet, with entrance way from Prince-street; a kitchen attached, suitable for a first class Restaurant. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st st., size 44x100, rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 73 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE— Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A great bargain. Apply for three days, at No. 369 Broome-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ON THE HUDSON RIVER —The Vanderbilt farm, one of the best farms in Dutchess County, situated between Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburgh, about a mile below Milton Ferry, with stone farm-house, and good farm buildings; on the place are a number of choice building sites, having extensive river and inland views; would be sold low. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ½ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGG & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1860.—The privilege of exchanging any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former Companies, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., for seven per cent. Bonds of this Company of the issue for funding the debts of the former Companies, will cease as to parties who do not apply at this office to make such exchange, before the expiration of ten days from the first publication of this notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as decreed by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent. (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 3, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the Office in the City of New-York on and after the 16th of August inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 16th of August inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 67 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order, WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable on the 10th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 13 William st.
C. W. DURANT, Treas.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January 1860 declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

CITY BANK.—BROOKLYN, AUG. 3, 1860.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

POLITICAL.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 426 Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, to elect delegates to the Fourth and Sixth Assembly District Conventions. The polls will be open from 8 o'clock until 9½ P. M.
T. S. BENEDICT, President.
SIDNEY SMITH, IRON SHARP, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in pursuance to an order of the Central Committee.
CHARLES WHITLOCK, President.
H. VAIL, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to a call of the Republican Central Committee, the Association will meet at No. 21 Avenue D, at 8 o'clock FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1860, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. L. H. WATTS, President.
CORNELIUS DONALDSON, Secretary.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 23D-ST., near Madison-av., from Sept. 1 to 1st May next. The house is first-class and will be let only to a responsible party. For full particulars and permit to see the premises, address, with reference, K. L. C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 38 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED WITHIN one hour's ride of the City Hall. Must not be near the Sound. Must be neatly furnished and in first-rate order. The best care will be taken of the premises by a small family of the first respectability. Address for three days, C. V. W. T., *Journal of Commerce*.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, without children, the second or third floor of a modern house, furnished. The location must be pleasant: for which a liberal price will be paid. References required and given. Address Box No. 4,054 Post-office New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Wards, in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, the said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

SEC. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and canvass the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000 and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.

JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1860. }

$50 REWARD.—WHEREAS, THERE IS REASON to believe that individuals as well as "Counties," "Towns" and "Cities" out of the State of New-York as well as in it, have in numerous instances been guilty of the inhumanity, crime and meanness, to thrust their lunatics, blind, and deaf and dumb, with other paupers, upon this County for support, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction hereby offer the above reward for such evidence as shall lead to the discovery of the parties engaged in, or are guilty of the nefarious practice referred to, so that a conviction may follow the charge, and the guilty brought to merited punishment.

By order of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL, JR.,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

HARLEM RIVER FREE BRIDGE.—THE contract of C. H. Wheeler for a draw-pier having been assigned to me, and the work having ceased under that contract on the 19th of July last, I hereby require that all claims for material or labor under the contract be presented to me on or before Aug. 15.
A. MEAD, No. 200 West 27th-st.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON, REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON, BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON, OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON, ANGLE AND T IRON, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, HORSE-SHOE IRON—"PERU," "BBH" and STITTS, HORSE-NAIL RODS, "TYP" "XLT" and K BRANDS, PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY,
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 312 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm and Garden Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de l'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemande, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the cause or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR NO. 3—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW's hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHOEA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhoea, &c., published. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time, being based upon strictly scientific principles, which render failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH."
A WORD TO LADIES!

Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases, and removes obstructions, by medical and surgical treatment. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate! Advice free. His celebrated medicines $1. Address Box No. 3,712 Post-office, New-York.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public. S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 29 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MAY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhoea, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

REMOVAL.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted, confidentially, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhoea and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 458 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured, N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmlee Buildings, No. 655 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 838 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 281 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON, founded 1822, No. 25 Chatham-st. and No. 19 North William-st., continue to loan money in sums to suit, on personal property, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st., at
8 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
New-York, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. On and after July 2, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot;) for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:20 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NURSERY PARTNER WANTED.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.

ELLWANGER & BARRY will offer for sale the whole or part of their interest in the "Columbus Nursery," situated at Columbus, Ohio, and conducted by M. B. Bateham & Co.

The purchaser must either be a practical Nurseryman or an active, intelligent business man, as the extent and prospects of the business require more assistance in its management.

This Nursery was founded by its present proprietors in 1855, and now occupies some 90 acres of land, situated on the finest avenue in the City of Columbus, and only one mile from the Court-house.

The land is of excellent quality for the purpose, and additional land of similar quality in the immediate neighborhood can be rented at a low rate. Abundance of manure can be had in the city, generally for the hauling; labor of all kinds can be obtained at any season, and the facilities for shipping are scarcely equaled elsewhere.

The nursery grounds are conveniently and tastefully laid out, inclosed by good hedges and fences, well stocked with specimen trees, and supplied with all necessary buildings, implements and other equipments necessary for a first-class establishment.

The stock at present on the ground is excellent and well assorted, and an extensive trade has already been established.

Mr. Bateham, the acting partner, has been connected with Agricultural and Horticultural affairs in the West during the past fifteen years, as Editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* and otherwise, and is one of the best-informed men on the subject of Pomology and Horticulture in the Western States.

It is not too much to say that this is the best opportunity, all things considered, that has ever been offered, in this country, for persons who desire to embark in the Nursery business.

To avoid useless correspondence, no applications will receive attention except from parties qualified to perform active duties either on the ground or in the office, and who can make a cash payment of at least $5,000. For full particulars, apply to
M. B. BATEHAM & CO., Columbus, O.,
And ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The club-house, with bar and fixtures, billiard room; a boat-builder's shop, with out-buildings; water privileges, with yachts, boats, timber, spars, sails, rigging, &c.; all complete for the business, at the foot of Court-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the Excelsior Base Ball grounds, now doing a business of $5,000 a year. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. A good vessel of 75 or 90 tons would be taken in trade. For particulars, apply to D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st., or to SMEDLEY & LENOX, at Club-house.

A DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE best retail drug stores in the City of New-York, established over 50 years, doing a fine business, is offered for sale cheap. The sale of two articles alone, viz.: George's Hair-Dye, and Wilson's Hair-Colorer, are worth the entire price asked. $3,000 cash will purchase the entire concern. Apply on the premises, No. 306 Grand-st., corner of Allen.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 63 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, }
WILLIAM McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON, }
f9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST, Administratrix of said deceased.
mh30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. D. DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation. MILO PRATT is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and sign its name in liquidation.
G. D. DAVIS,
M. PRATT.
New-York, July 16, 1860.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned will continue the manufacturing of Skirt Wire of the late firm of G. D. Davis & Co., at his new factory, No. 1,360 Broadway, corner 37th-st., with office No. 362 Broadway.

A continuance of the favors heretofore shown the late firm is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to.
M. PRATT.
New-York, July 16, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of DE RONGE & BONNER, for the transaction of a general stock, bond and note brokerage business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.
LOUIS DE RONGE,
GEORGE T. BONNER.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. P. HALE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.
G. M. NORTHRUP,
J. P. HALE.
Aug. 2, 1860.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—THE FURNITURE OF A FAMILY declining housekeeping to be had cheap. To a small, genteel family, an opportunity is here presented of obtaining every requisite for housekeeping. Apply, after 4 P. M., at the drug store No. 505 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. Anderson. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Hockley.
JURA, Capt. Moodie. KEDAR, Capt. T. Cook.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers.

Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA.....Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN.....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA.....Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin.....$75
Steerage.....30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:
From Liverpool to New-York.....$40
From Cork to New-York.....30

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.

Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.

Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.

Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, 36; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.

For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS.
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $125.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,

Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at 2 P. M., SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin	$75	1st Cabin	$80
3d Cabin	30	3d Cabin	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall st.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHOENIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leave every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers. Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on
SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Jno. A. Post, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $28; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 205 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery, $28; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

MACHINERY.

A MODEL STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE—Of about one-horse power, built on an entirely new principle and in perfect working order. Apply at No. 16 Chambers-st.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River. The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 6¾ A.M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 11½ A.M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 7 A.M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 12½ P.M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½ A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 8 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½ A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 4 P.M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 6½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½ A.M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 16, 7:40 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A.M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 3 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 3 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 3 P.M.
	Saturday, Aug. 18, 3½ P.M.
	Monday, Aug. 20, 6¼ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A.M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 A.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 8, 11½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 3½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A.M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9.30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6.45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. Wm. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR CORNWALL.—ON AND AFTER SATURday, Aug. 11, the steamer ALIDA will land at Cornwall, on both her upward and downward trips.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. 75 cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

HUNTRESS BOYS ON DECK.—THE SPLENdid sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVAL, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks, off Fire Island, on SUNDAY, Aug 12, 1860, leaving foot of Jackson st. at 6; Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 6½; Peck-slip at 7; Spring-st. 7½; and Pier No. 4 North River at 8. Tickets, $1. Bait, fishing tackle, and good refreshments, on board. A prize of $5 for the largest blue-fish, and a prize of $5 for the largest sea bass!
POP PHILIPS, Steward; A. RANDOLPH, Commodore; JOHN FAY, Caterer.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glenwood Grove, stopping at Bayles' Dock, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer MAY FLOWER leaves Catharine-st. every SUNDAY at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy, 8:45; 11th, 9; 28th, 9:10; 37th, 9:15. Fare 25 cents each way. A fine grove, free to the patrons of the boat, a few steps from the landing, and fitted with tables, swings, &c. MAY FLOWER and grove to let. Inquire foot 43d-st., East River.

CHEAP FARE TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 12½ cents each way. The steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4 North River, 9; Peck slip, 9:10 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Dinner, bait and fishing tackle provided.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
No. 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 15th day of August at 12 M., for 250 to 300 tons of the best anthracite coal, for the use of the courts and offices of the County—the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of kindling-wood, (pine,) cut and split for use. The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
WM. C. CONNER, }
WM. M. TWEED, } Committee.
THOS. LITTLE, }
JAMES DAVIS, }
ORISON BLUNT. }

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.
These most nutritious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 132 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depôt No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN 30 YEARS OF AGE wishes to form the acquaintance of a young lady, with a view to matrimony; he is sincere: he will be glad to meet any lady at any hour on Thursday and Friday, 9th and 10th inst. Address CARLOS, Box No. 120 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."
THE PEOPLE WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.
[illegible] LIVING WONDERS.

To see the immense collection of [illegible] at this Museum, and enjoy the amusing performance[illegible] where all the appliances of science a[illegible]d art are adopted to KEEP COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

Look over this list of Living Wonders [illegible]d see if the world furnishes another establishment whe[illegible] so much is to be seen FOR A "QUARTER."

GIANT BABY, Great Living BLACK SEA LION, Living WHAT IS IT? or Man Monkey, ALBINO FAMILY, white as snow though born of parents as black as ebony; LIVING SEAL, ANGEL FISH, LIVING SKELETON, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, MONSTER SNAKES, BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, 850,000 CURIOSITIES from every part of the Globe.

SPLENDID PERFORMANCES,
in the large and airy Lecture Room, every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and every EVENING at 8, by Budworth's, late WOOD'S MINSTRELS, in which they blend HARMONY, WIT, EXTRAVAGANZA, &c., &c., to the amusement and delight of their audiences.

All these for 25 cents! Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING.

"MAY THE BEST MAN WIN."

JOHN C. HEENAN'S RECEPTION FESTIVAL,
AT
JONES' WOOD.

Will take place on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13, 1860.
when he will be assisted by
JOHN McDONALD,
EDWARD PRICE,
JAMES CUSICK,
and C. F. OTTIGNON,
All prominent professors of the manly art.

DODWORTH'S DOUBLE BAND, of 60 performers, will furnish appropriate music.

There will be COMFORTABLE SEATS for 1,200 persons, exclusively for LADIES and the GENTLEMEN accompanying them; and the grounds will be so arranged that
50,000 SPECTATORS
Can see perfectly.

The main feature of the day will be a PERFECT REPRESENTATION of the
INTERNATIONAL CONTEST
Between Messrs HEENAN and SAYERS,
With all the incidents of that memorable event, divested of its actually disagreeable features.

The several professors named above will also
TRY THEIR HANDS WITH THE CHAMPION.

One pleasing event will be the PRESENTATION IN one purse of
THE CHAMPION FUND,
Embracing all the contributions made to Mr. Heenan up to date.

The 2d and 3d av. cars, and a number of steamboats, will make extra trips to and from Jones' Wood, on the day of the Festival.

Tickets, 25 cents.

Ladies' Amphitheatre and Balcony Seats, 25 cents extra.

Carriages to the Grounds, 25 cents extra.

AN OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS, Amphitheatrical and Balcony Seats, is open at No. 408 Broadway.

Packages of Tickets and places may also be secured.

The most effective measures have been made to secure good order, the whole management being placed under the immediate supervision of Messrs. JAMES M. NIXON and HENRY WOOD.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager.....Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director.....Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist. J. E. Hayes | Prompter.....T. S. Glass

CONTINUED SUCCESS
FRIDAY, Aug. 10.
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD.....as.....Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON.....as.....Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN.....as.....Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK.....as.....Murcott
Mr. PETERS.....as.....Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT.....as.....Coyle
Mr. STODDART.....as.....Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU.....as.....Eugenia
Mrs. VINING.....as.....Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON.....as.....Augusta
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS.....as.....Mary Meredith
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE FLORENCES STILL TRIUMPHANT.
Full houses greet our
YOUNG AMERICAN PLAYERS.
TO-NIGHT will be given a new drama, called
THE IRISH BARON:
OR,
FLANAGAN IN FRANCE.
O'FLANAGAN, (from home).....Mr. FLORENCE
HULDA CORDOFFER, (with songs)..Mrs. FLORENCE
Previous to which,
THRICE MARRIED.
CARLOTTA, a Costumier.....Mrs. FLORENCE
Mlle. VICTORINE, a French girl, with Chansonnette, Les Jeux Bleus.....Mrs. FLORENCE
PERBA NENA, a Spanish Dancer, with a grand Spanish dance.....Mrs. FLORENCE
GUSTAVUS, a Zouave.....Mrs. FLORENCE
To commence with Lover's farce of
THE HAPPY MAN.
PADDY MURPHY, the Happy Man...Mr. FLORENCE
To commence at 8 o'clock.

CLOSING EXHIBITION
OF
STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
13th, 14th and 15th inst.,
THE LAST OPENING OF THE SHIP
PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND
On the 16th instant
Visitors will find steamboats at the wharf, foot of Hammond-st., every half hour from 8 A. M. until 5:30 P. M.
Tickets may be obtained on the wharf at 50 cents each.
Children under twelve years of age, half price.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

WINTER GARDEN.
Last night but eight of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
who will appear in four brilliant entertainments.
THE MAGIC PILLS,
with new scenery, decorations and tricks.
The beautiful Ballet of
THE ELOPEMENT.
The wonderful and artistic
EL TRAPEZO,
By Young America; and grand evolutions on the
CORD TENDUE.
REMEMBER! REMEMBER!
Last week in the United States of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

REOPENING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That in order to comply with the strongly-expressed wishes of the public,
The
GREAT EASTERN
will be
THROWN OPEN TO INSPECTION
For the last three days of her stay in New-York, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August.
VISITORS will be admitted between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., at a charge of
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON.....Lessee and Manager
THE FOX HUNTER'S HOLIDAY:
OR,
THE SPORTS OF MERRIE ENGLAND.
For two nights more.
ZOYARA,
ROBINSON,
The HANLONS,
And all the Forty Stars.
On SATURDAY, at the MATINEE,
CINDERELLA
Will be produced with grand effect.
PIGMY PONIES and GOSSAMER CHARIOTS.
FIFTY CHILDREN.
Admission.....50 cents.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th st., near 6th-av.
THE LUBIN BROTHERS EVERY EVENING.
ELECTRICITY, NECROMANCY.
and
VENTRILOQUISM.
PROMENADE CONCERT,
by J. F. STRATTON'S
UNRIVALED PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1860,
The performances will commence with
BERTRAM, THE SICILIAN BRIGAND.
To be succeeded by
SALVATOR ROSA.
Concluding with THE IRISH MORMON.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
"WIZARD OF THE NORTH,"
will transform the WINTER GARDEN
into his
"PSYCHOMANTHEUM."
He will make his mystic
appearance on
MONDAY, AUG. 20.

MR. C. JEROME HOPKINS.
THREE SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS, with full orchestra and chorus from the New-York Harmonic Society,
At Palace Garden Hall, Aug. 16, 17 and 18.

ROCKAWAY, L. I., PAVILION HOTEL.
A Grand Concert and Ball will be given at the above place on Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, WAGONS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—200 light fancy carriages, rockaways, bretts calashes, phaetons, buggies, business and grocers' wagons; also, second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 50 horses. No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

HORSE WANTED—A HANDSOME HORSE, for saddle and harness preferred; must be perfectly reliable and kind; used to locomotives and city driving, suitable for the use of an aged gentleman. Address, with description, price, &c., CLIO, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

SPLENDID COUPE HORSE.—I HAVE FOR sale a deep-blood bay horse, with black legs and heavy mane and tail, very stylish, sound, kind, gentle, and a fine driver, 5 years old, 16 hands high. TIMOTHY T. JACKSON, near Flushing, Long Island.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden lane, N. Y.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GARDINER SPRING.—On Sunday last the venerable pastor of the "Old Brick Church" preached the semi-centennial sermon of his ministry in this City. It was an occasion worthy of commemoration and the surviving friends of the Rev. Pastor—those who were youths with him, (very few they were,) those who knew him in early manhood, those who, in successive years, have attended his Church—were gathered together on that occasion. It was known then that his esteemed wife was sick, and that, being advanced in years, her health might never again thoroughly be restored; but it was not anticipated that the end was so near. The sermon was preached on Sunday—on Tuesday she died. The funeral solemnities took place yesterday afternoon, at the Fifth-avenue Brick Church—the same edifice in which the semi-centennial sermon had been preached four days before. Of course, it was filled with mourners. The preliminary services were held at Dr. Spring's house, in Thirty-seventh-street, after which the body was borne to the Church—Messrs. Horace Holden, Shepherd Knapp, Albert L. Ely, Thomas [illegible], Moses Allen, Peter Naylor, Guy Richards, Jasper Corning, Samuel Marsh and Daniel Lord acting as pall-bearers. Dr. Spring followed the corpse, supported by his four sons. Dr. Hoes commenced the services by reading the fifth chapter of Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians. After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Mr. Phillips invoked the Divine blessing, and Dr. Hoes followed in a touching address, alluding with eloquent earnestness to the merits of the deceased and her honored husband. At the close of his impressive words there was hardly a dry eye in the congregation. Rev. Mr. Plummer of Virginia, made the closing prayer. The body, which was encased in a rosewood coffin with silver mountings, and surrounded with flowers, was viewed by many at the close of the services, and was then placed in the vault of the Church preparatory to interment in the family vault in Second-avenue Cemetery.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club was held at their headquarters, No. 772 Broadway, last evening, but, owing to the heat of the weather, the attendance was small. After transacting the usual routine business, Mr. Daniel Ullman was called upon to report upon the prospects of the Republican cause in the State of New-Jersey, whence he had just returned from an attendance upon the State Convention. He replied that the prospects could not be better—for New-Jersey was as sure to cast her vote for Lincoln as New-York was, and that he considered that beyond peradventure. The people turned out to the State Convention, he said, to the number of three or four thousand, and listened to speaking for four hours with a patience that perfectly astonished him, as it did his friend, Mr. Burlingame. As he had a great many speeches to make during the campaign, he would not inflict one upon the present audience on so hot an evening, for of all bores a political speech in hot weather he considered the most intolerable. Mr. Comerford was then called upon, and delivered a lengthy harangue upon the subject of the Tariff and other kindred topics, at the conclusion of which the Club adjourned.

FUNERAL OF COL. RYAN.—The funeral of Col. James Ryan, late Commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who died suddenly of disease of the heart on Tuesday last, took place from his residence, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The Sixty-ninth Regiment turned out, in pursuance of an order from Col. Corcoran, and escorted the remains of their late commander to his last resting-place. The following companies formed the escort, numbering altogether about 250 men: Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, together with the troop of Brigade Lancers, 20 in number. The procession marched from the late residence of deceased up Broadway to Eighth-street, through Tompkins-square to the foot of Tenth-street, when the hearse entered the ferry-boat for Brooklyn. The remains were deposited in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island.

CHALLENGE FROM THE FIFTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.—At the target excursion of Company F, Jefferson Guard, Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder announced that he would give $100 to enable the drum corps attached to the Regiment, now under the command of Drum-Major Beckert, to issue a challenge to all other drum corps of the United States, to enter into competition in drumming, for any prize that may be staked. The corps intend to travel as did the Chicago Zouaves. It is said that they will start soon, and that Bridgeport will be the first place they will visit.

THE CITY MILITARY AND THE ITALIAN FUND.—The members of Company F., Washington Rifles, Capt. Lutz, Eleventh Regiment, while on an excursion, recently, collected the sum of $35 as a contribution to the Garibaldi fund, which amounts now to about $210. At a meeting of several German military companies civic and organizations, recently, it was proposed to raise a collection, the proceeds to be left to the disposal of the committee appointed at a mass meeting recently held, to collect monies and send them to Sicily, to be at the disposal of Garibaldi.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—On Wednesday evening, two men, riding in a wagon attempted to cross the track of the Harlem Railroad, in the vicinity of Fifty-seventh-street, in front of an advancing train from Croton Falls. The locomotive struck the horse, instantly killing him, and broke the wagon to pieces, while the collision threw the rear passenger-car from the track, and before the train could be stopped several of the rails were torn up. The thoughtless men who caused the accident escaped without injury.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.—The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction held no meeting yesterday afternoon. According to the weekly statement, there are at present 7,614 inmates in the various institutions under the care of the Board, which is an increase of 63 since the last report being presented. The number remaining July 28th amounted to 7,551; admitted since, 2,349. During the past week there died, were discharged, and sent to Blackwell's Island, 2,286.

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING.—Officer Isaac, of the Custom-house, yesterday made an affidavit before the United States District Attorney against Joseph Miller, a German, having a place in Canal-street, charging him with having smuggled a lot of watches into this port on the 1st of June, from on board the ship *Nord America*; the property was concealed in the false bottom of a trunk. The watches had been pawned, but were recovered.

A RAILROAD EMPLOYE RUN OVER.—On Wednesday evening, George White, a switchman, employed by the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, and stationed at the corner of Canal and Varick streets, was run over by a frightened horse attached to a hack belonging to Adam West, of No. 19 Vestry-street. His head and left leg were very badly hurt, and he was removed to the New-York Hospital.

LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHDAY.—The Lafayette Guard, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Le Gal, is arranging to celebrate Lafayette's birthday. The festival is to come off at Landmann's Hamilton Park, on the 6th of next month. The Division and Brigade officers, together with the Mayor and Common Council, will be invited to attend.

ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—A man named George Bowman, residing at No. 25 Jackson-street, sought to kill himself on Wednesday night by thrusting a knife into his abdomen. The wound is considered to be dangerous, and the miserable man is under treatment at the New-York Hospital.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.

William Gill, a cartman, returned home from work yesterday forenoon, complaining of headache, and almost prostrated by the heat. He laid down, and soon afterwards became delirious, remaining in that state until his death resulted. Deceased was a Scotchman, 24 years of age, and resided at No. 350 West Sixteenth-street....John Weiss, a German, 24 years of age, while working at a saw-mill in Forty-fourth-street, died on Wednesday morning, also from an attack of *coup de soleil*....A man named Roger Sullivan, residing in Fifth-avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, also died from the effects of the heat yesterday afternoon. Coroner O'Keefe held the inquests.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF MR. SINGER, THE SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURER.

Isaac M. Singer, the well-known sewing-machine manufacturer, was arrested yesterday by officer Colfax, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Singer, who, on Tuesday last, appeared before Alderman Brady, and made an affidavit of assault and battery against the accused. Mrs. Singer alleged that her husband had beaten her violently and choked her with his hands, and that she feared to return home until legal measures should have been adopted for her protection from further violence, preferring in the interval, to stay at the house of a friend in Clinton place. A warrant was issued for Mr. Singer's arrest, but the officer was unable to serve it until yesterday afternoon, at which time the accused agreed to present himself before Justice Connolly Wednesday morning. He kept his word, and the magistrate required him to furnish bail to keep the peace for six months. Subsequently Mr. Robert McClelland, of No. 166 West Forty-second-street, offered himself as surety for the accused, and he was discharged from custody.

BEARING FALSE WITNESS.

Mr. William McKinley, a resident of Brooklyn, preferred a charge of perjury, a few days since, against James Moore, who lives at No. 30 Bowery, and a warrant of arrest having been issued by Justice [illegible], the accused was yesterday taken into custody by Officer S. J. Smith, of the Tombs Police Court. The affidavit of the complainant specified that Moore testified falsely in a suit between the parties, which was tried in the Superior Court of this City on the [illegible] of June last, thus materially affecting the issue of the case. The magistrate required the accused to furnish security in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions for trial.

A DANGEROUS INDIVIDUAL.

Wm. H[illegible], a [illegible] character, alarmed several storekeepers and [illegible] in West Broadway on Wednesday evening, by pursuing and threatening to assault every one whom he met, with a slung-shot. [illegible] His arrest was finally effected by Officer Miller, of the Fifth Ward, and [illegible] Justice [illegible] of the Tombs. [illegible] held the prisoner in $500 bail to answer a charge of carrying an unlawful weapon.

THEFT OF A TEAM AND WAGON.

A pair of horses and a wagon, valued in the aggregate at [illegible], were stolen recently from the stable of Owen McGovern, in Love-lane, Brooklyn, and on Wednesday evening the property was found in possession of a man named Abraham R. West. Officer Clough, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested West on suspicion of being the thief, and Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for examination.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing an account in your issue of Wednesday of a complaint having been made against me for extorting money from a party against whom Judge Quackenbush issued a warrant for assault and battery, I have to say that the allegations of Mr. Staats, on which the complaint was made, are untrue in every essential particular. The party was not convicted upon my testimony at the Sessions. The Attorney in the case served the papers upon me himself, and stated at the same time that the affair was secret as yet, and that if I chose I could settle it with him then and there for a reasonable sum. Knowing it to be a game to extort money from me, I refused to listen to his proposition. I shall at the proper time, and in the proper manner, show up these parties in a very unenviable light. JOHN READ.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

JOINT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND ALDERMEN.—An adjourned meeting of the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen, to make up the tax-budget of 1860-1, was held in the Common Council chamber last evening. The members representing the Eastern District of the city—late Williamsburgh—submitted a statement showing the sums named in the resolution heretofore adopted, appropriating moneys for interest and principal on city loans, to be excessive; the amount "to pay off debt of the City of Brooklyn prior to 1855" in the resolution adopted, is $6,000, but should be, according to the figuring of the Eastern District members, $7,800. An item "to pay off principal of School Debt Loan of 1855," should be $67 70 less. Item—"1-15 of Williamsburgh Street-liability Loan, issued in 1857, payable in 1872," $6,133 33, should entirely be stricken out, because $5,876 07 has been collected from assessments and paid in, and the amount actually required is $3,735, so that this year there is a surplus of $2,141 07. Item "to pay off principal of City Hall Loan, $5,000, issued in 1847, payable from 1861 to 1870," should be $3,275, that being amply sufficient to be raised each year to pay off the loan at maturity, making a total excess, according to the report of the Committee and as adopted, of $7,926 03. The Board refused to reconsider the former action taken. On motion of Alderman Strong, however, the Board did subsequently consent to deduct $2,715 90, collected by assessments, from the Williamsburgh Local Improvement Loan. The appropriation for principal of loans was then adopted, amounting as amended to $155-621 01. The salary appropriation was next considered. A motion to increase the amount $4,000 to meet the increase in salaries made at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, was lost, for want of a two-third vote. The full salary appropriations as adopted is $96,800. The Corporation Counselor, in compliance with a request of the joint Board, sent in a communication, stating that in his opinion the joint Board and not the Board of Aldermen should determine the amount to be raised for school purposes. The Common Council construed the law differently and voted the appropriation, which includes $10,000 for books for public schools. Alderman Strong, to prevent any future difficulty, moved to insert $10,000 in the school budget for the same purposes, but this was lost. The Board adjourned to one week.

TWO STABBING AFFRAYS.—Owen McGuire, a gentleman well known to the police for various indiscreet acts, was stabbed yesterday morning in a porter-house on Atlantic street by a man named Patrick Cooney. McGuire undertook to give Cooney a thrashing, and in self-defence, it is alleged, Cooney drew a knife, inflicting with it three wounds upon McGuire, two of which are considered dangerous. The injured man was taken to a Hospital, and Officer Barr, of the First Precinct, arrested Cooney, and locked him up to await an investigation....Officer Coyle, of the First Precinct Police, on Wednesday night, attempted to arrest a man named Wm. Ryland on Columbia-street, for intoxication, when Ryland drew a formidable weapon, and made a desperate attempt to kill the officer. He cut the officer's coat in several places, and inflicted a severe wound upon one hand. Ryland was finally secured and locked up.

THE DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION.—The following delegates have been elected to represent this county in the Douglas State Convention: First Assembly District, comprising the county towns—John Martin delegate, and A. A. Myers alternate; Second District nominated Mathew Murphy delegate, and Lawrence Hanley alternate; Fourth District—James Duffy delegate, and John Burtis alternate; Fifth District—John A. Dayton; Sixth District—James Murphy delegate; Seventh District—James H. Hutchins delegate, and Luke O'Reilly alternate.

ACCIDENT.—Timothy Hedges, a wealthy citizen of New-York, was thrown from his carriage at East Hampton on Monday last, and seriously, if not fatally, injured. Mr. Phineas Robinson was in the carriage at the same time, but escaped uninjured. The accident occurred by the horses getting frightened and running away. Mr. Hedges is upwards of 80 years old.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—A domestic employed in the family of Mr. Whiston, No. 7 Second-street, yesterday attempted to kindle a fire in a stove with burning fluid. The fire flashed up and set the girl's dress on fire, but fortunately her life was saved by the prompt action of a member of the family. The girl was so badly burned, however, as to render it necessary to send her to the City Hospital for treatment.

ITEMS.—The new Republican Wigwam recently erected on Court, opposite Douglass-st., by the South Brooklyn Association, will be dedicated this evening....The "Union" General Committee, announced to assemble at the Globe Hotel on Wednesday evening, did not meet....The census marshals in this city, it is currently reported, have discharged their duties very unsatisfactorily. It is difficult to find a person who has seen one of these officials....Coroner Horton held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Margaret Doyle, 63 years old, who died suddenly, at her residence, corner of Wick and Coles-st., of disease of the heart....Some person fired the premises of Bernard Murphy, grocer, corner of Tillary and Canton-sts., at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was discovered and extinguished by Officer Phraener, of the Fourth Precinct Police, before it had got under much headway.....A thief entered the apartments of William Sullivan, No. 345 Columbia-st., Wednesday night, and stole $16....The residence of the Misses Mollow, No. 197 Fulton st., was entered the same night, and clothing valued at $100 stolen....Several laborers were prostrated by the heat yesterday, but all were restored upon application of the usual remedies....The Excise Commissioners have granted 450 licenses at $30 each—total, $13,500.

New-Jersey.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT THE "SHIP."

On Wednesday night Constable Farrell, of Jersey City, proceeded to the old tenement-house known as the "Ship," near the upper end of Newark-avenue, to arrest a man named Patrick O'Shawnessy, a well-known desperate character. Upon entering the room and making his business known, O'Shawnessy, together with his wife and son, assaulted the officer, who drew his club and made the best possible use of it, but the odds were too great against him. The woman seized a knife, and succeeded in cutting Farrell several gashes upon the face and head. A number of the inmates of the den gathered around, but did not heed the demand of the officer for assistance, and he was forced to make a retreat. Subsequently, several Police Officers made a descent upon the "ship," and succeeded only in arresting the son, about eighteen years of age, O'Shawnessey and his wife having succeeded in making their escape. Yesterday, Chief of Police Marinus arrested Barnard McElroy on a charge of refusing to assist the Constable. The "ship" is an old, long, three-story wooden building, with apartments for about forty families. Its occupants are composed of the vilest and lowest dregs of humanity, with whites and blacks living on an equality, while amalgamation is not unfrequent. A descent by the Mayor, Recorder and Chief of Police was contemplated a few days since, but the inhabitants of the den becoming aware of the intention paid their rent in advance and thus thwarted them. The next Grand Jury should take the matter in charge.

The Long Branch Tragedy.

THE WHOLE AFFAIR A CONFIRMED HOAX.

As we stated yesterday, nothing further has occurred to shed any light upon the alleged fearful tragedy at Long Branch, and for the best of reasons—nothing can be said of the affair except that it is al a hoax. The people at the boarding-houses are now anxious to have the whole matter hushed up. The *Herald* of yesterday, with others of our contemporaries, filled its columns with the mysteries and bloody details of the "murder." One of them "expressed" itself to the effect that the body of a man had come ashore, which, in general appearance, resembled the missing Southern planter. This body turns out to have been that of a rollicking, good-natured fisherman and wrecker, familiarly known at the Beach as "Joe, or Roash West." He had been missing from a very late hour of the previous night, and came ashore at 6 o'clock in the morning, in his skiff, with a handsome haul of fish, which he proceeded to pack into his customary ice-box and dispatch to the City. The body of Joe, however, instead of being stark and stiff, was found in its usually hale and vigorous state, giving every appearance of life and activity, and ready as always heretofore to lead the way through the dangerous surf, where life or property are to be saved.

The murder at Long Branch is indisputably a hoax—a very cruel [illegible] more need be said [illegible] should be caught [illegible] temps with [illegible] unknown, they are now viewed, [illegible] palpable shape, and give them a life-long remembrance of their culpability.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S VS. MONTREAL—ST. GEORGE'S VICTORIOUS AGAIN.

This match somewhat changed its character of being the return match with the Montreal Club, as two of the Canadians were sick and urgent business despatches had compelled the absence of two others. The St. George's Club therefore waived their right and consented to play an eleven, with Mr. Vernoll, of Philadelphia, giver. This having been arranged as is as orily, Messrs. T. D. Phillipps and H. Phillipps commenced handling the willow for the Canadians. The former, who is one of the heaviest scorers of Upper Canada, being prettily caught by Waller, at point from Butt, H. Philips made a splendidly played-for 29, by drives, cuts and by-hits for threes, twos and ones, and was prettily stumped out by the celebrated wicket-keeper of the St. George's Club, Mr. Lang, from a fine ball from H. Wright. Messrs. Hardinge and Daly's scores of 11 each were well got by good cricket—the rest did nothing, and the innings closed for only 64, the bowling of both Wrights and Brett was excellent.

St. George commenced their innings with Lang and Scarlett, to the fine round-arm, and dodging underhand bowling of Vernon, and Hardinge's fast round-arm, Boultbee and T. Phillips being put on with good effect for a change—the innings rose to 106, generally well played. In Lang's score were two threes and three twos; Scarlett's a three and two doubles; Waller had two doubles; H. Wright was caught in fine style by H. Phillips at square-leg for seven, from one of Vernon's tempters; his brother caught Brett after he had got a four, three threes and two in his well-got 22. Walker's 18 were got by real cricket, without giving a chance. Burnett made a pretty nine, and Mr. Ben Tilt couldn't be got out. The very hot weather and hard work of the previous match must have affected the fielding of some of the Canadians. They sent H. Phillipps and Dunlop in for their second innings, which only amounted to 79, leaving 38 for St. George to win, which were not made till they had lost six wickets, by the extraordinary fine fielding of T. Phillipps, and artful bowling of Vernon; Tilt making a noble stand for 15, and the other veteran also not out for six, in which was the winning hit for four to square leg. The Canadians' second innings was marked by very fine play on the part of T. D. and H. Phillipps, the latter giving an opportunity for Long to distinguish himself again, by first catching him out Young Harry, and then stumping him before he could get on his ground, after attempting to play a fine ball.

Vernon played unexceptionably for sixteen, and Hardinge ditto for twelve, Boultbee and Dunlop showing some good cricket. The fielding was very good on both sides, considering the heat. Brett bowling ought to have got three wickets more than it did, if chances had been taken. Harry Wright really bowled to perfection. The Canadians had no wicket-keeper, T. Phillipps taking a position as a short-slip. Dunlop's long-stopping was excellent, and some of the Canada fielding was remarkably sharp. A match between eleven Philadelphia Americans and eleven Canadians, is being arranged between Messrs. Vernon and Barcaly and Mr. Boultbee and others, to be played in Canada, and the return in Philadelphia. It seems certain that the Englishmen, who have generally managed the international matches, are from this time repudiated, and we think not until it was high time.

The arrangement for the members of the Press on the St. George's Ground, were in striking contrast to the insolent manner they were repelled from gaining information on the New-York Ground by the Secretary of the New-York Club.

The following is the score:

CANADIANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T. D. Phillips c. Waller b. b. Brett	0	b. H. Wright	6
H. Phillips st. Lang b. H. Wright	29	c. & st Lang b. H. Wright	26
Vernon c. Burnett b. S. Wright	3	b. Brett	16
Morgan b. S. Wright	0	c. S. Wright b. H. Wright	0
Hardinge c. H. Wright b. S Wright	11	c. Waller b. H. Wright	12
Daly b. H. Wright	11	b. H. Wright	0
Fondrinier b. H. Wright	0	c. Tilt b. Brett	0
Boultbee b. Brett	0	Not out	3
Dunlop b. Brett	0	c. Waller b. H. Wright	4
Johnson, not out	0	b. H. Wright	4
Vanderlip b. Brett	0	c. Robinson b. H. Wright	1
Byes 2, l. byes 5, w. 3	10	Byes 4, l. byes 3, w. 4	11
Total	64	Total	79

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Lang. b. Vernon	17		
Scarlett, c. Daly b. Hrdg	13		
Waller, b Vernon	6	c T. Phillipps, b. Vernon	0
H. Wright, c T. Phl. b Vr	7	c T. Phillipps, b. Vernon	0
Brett, T Phil. b. Boultb	22	c. Vernon b. Hardinge	3
Walker, c. Dun. b. Boultb	18	c. T. Phillips, b. Daly	0
Burnett, c & b T. Phillips	9	c. T. Phillips, b. Vernon	1
S. Wright, b. Boultbee	1	not out	6
P. Robinson, b. T. Phill.	1		
Tinson, b Boultbee	0	b. Daly	0
Tilt, not out	4	not out	15
Byes, 3; wides, 5	8	byes 2; wides, 11	13
Total	106	Total	38

UMPIRES—Messrs. Virten and T. Waller.

Base Ball.

GREAT MATCH BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND EXCELSIOR CLUBS OF BROOKLYN—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT—THE ATLANTICS THE VICTORS.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Atlantic ground, corner of Marcy and Gates avenues, Brooklyn, was the scene of the greatest gathering that has yet appeared on a ball ground, excelling in numbers even the great assemblage on the Excelsior ground on the occasion of the former match between these two Clubs. The ground was completely inclosed by a wall of human beings; this was well lined on the inside with ladies, and strongly entrenched without by numerous vehicles crammed to overflowing. Hundreds of representatives of the Clubs of cities and villages far and near,—from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Troy, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Boston, etc., were on the ground, and altogether the scene was one of unwonted excitement. The friends of both parties were out in full force, and any success on either side was greeted with loud applause, the Atlantic throats being in the ascendancy. During the first three innings the Excelsior play was very fine, the Atlantic's not scoring a run, but in the fourth innings they played quite loosely, and the Atlantics succeeded in scoring two runs, Leggett permitting two or three balls to pass. Up to this point the Atlantics fielding was very unsteady and the throwing quite wild, P. O'Brien letting several balls pass by him without stopping them, and Hawkshurst missing an easy chance on the bound. They profited, however, by a mistake on the part of the Excelsiors, for some outsider calling out foul for a ball struck fair, deceived and became the means of putting out two of their players. In the first innings Smith made a very fine fly catch from a staver sent by Brainerd to the third base. In the Atlantics sixth innings Joe Oliver distinguished himself by a splendid hit past second base, on which he made his third. John Oliver was put out by a fine stop, and thrown by Whiting from the third to Pearsall at the first. In the Excelsiors sixth, Smith made a wild throw to the first base, sending Creighton, but a good bound catch by M. O'Brien and two neat plays by Jno. Oliver and McMahon left him there and the Excelsiors without a run, amid great cheering. In the next innings of the Atlantics their batting was very powerful and safe, and the outside excitement was most intense, McMahon sending two men home and making his second on a strike to left field, and P. O'Brien also making his second on a similar strike. Jno. Oliver struck a splendid ball over the left fielder, on which he made his third; this was the best hit of the game. Price was caught in the left field by Russell, acknowledgedly one of the most beautiful catches ever witnessed on a ball ground. A miss on the fly by Brainerd and a ball passing the catcher gave Pierce, a run. The innings was one of the finest on both sides that has occurred at any time, the batting bordering on the terrific, and the throwing of the Excelsiors being splendid. The Excelsior seventh was marked by a good fly catch by Smith; a good hit to the centre field, which took Leggett to his second, but was left there by a tip from Holder's bat, which ended operations. Russell was put on to pitch instead of Creighton, and with the best success, the Atlantics making nil. In the corresponding Excelsior innings, Joe Oliver made a very pretty bound catch at left field, disposing of Whiting.

In the last innings of the Atlantic two men got to base, but the careful play of Leggett kept them on their base till McMahon sent up a sky-rocket, which Russell took neatly on the fly, ending their innings for nothing, leaving the Excelsiors two to make to tie and three to win.

Brainerd led off with a strong hit to left field, making his second base, Reynolds tipped out, Flanly was caught on the fly by P. O'Brien at short, Brainerd got to the third on a bad throw of M. O'Brien, Leggett sent a grounder to the second, putting a run to Brainerd's credit, but in going to second, overran his base, and was quickly caught by Oliver, leaving the Atlantics a run ahead. This result was greeted with tremendous cheering and applause by the friends of the Atlantics, who flocked in from all sides to get near the victors. On the Atlantic side, Pierce as catcher, Smith at the third base, McMahon and Joe Oliver in the field, were very efficient. Price played fairly, but Joe Oliver's play at second base was the best-sustained performance on his side. At the bat, Pierce, Smith and Joe Oliver were most successful, but P. O'Brien, Price and McMahon were scarce a whit behind. On the other side, the play of Pearsall at first base, Holder at second base, and Russell at left field was highly creditable, while Leggett as catcher, Whiting at the third base, and Brainerd in the field, were very efficient. Creighton's pitching was very good for the first few innings, but it became manifest in the seventh innings that he was not in condition, and Russell was substituted in the eighth and ninth innings with good effect. Creighton, Pearsall and Leggett batted finely. It would be doing injustice to the Atlantic not to notice the admirable arrangements for the accommodation of the spectators, and for keeping the ground clear. There were abundant provisions made for reporters, and the seventy men under the immediate supervision of Inspector Foulke repressed all tendency to disorder, and kept the space within bounds perfectly clear [illegible]

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
R. Pierce, c.	1	2	Pearsall, 1st b.	2	3
Smith, 3d b.	3	3	Creighton, p.	1	3
McMahon, c. f.	4	3	Whiting, 3d b.	4	1
P. O'Brien, s.	2	3	Russell, l. f.	2	2
Joe Oliver, l. f.	2	2	Brainard, r. f.	3	2
[illegible]er, 2d b.	3	1	Reynolds, s.	3	0
M. O'Brien, p.	4	1	Flanly, c. f.	3	0
Price, 1st b.	3	2	Leggett, c.	3	1
Hawkshurst, r. f.	3	1	Holder, 2d b.	3	1
Total		15	Total		14

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	0	0	2	1	3	9	0	0—15
Excelsior	3	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	1—14

UMPIRE—Mr. Wm. Barre, of the Pastime Club.

SCORERS—Atlantic, Mr. Geo. W. Moore; Excelsior, Mr. Spencer J. Gregory.

The Hot Weather.

REPORTS OF IT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The thermometer, in our City at least, behaved itself better yesterday than on any day since Sunday. On that day the mercury was rapidly in the ascendant, on Monday it ascended further, on Tuesday still further, and on Wednesday further still; so that in a corresponding ratio of ascension, blood heat should have been reached to-day at noon, and about Monday next the quicksilver could have stopped at nothing short of the celebrated 212 degrees, boiling point. But fortunately for us, the mercury took its "Excelsior" behavior into consideration, and, disregarding our State motto, and the youth who through an Alpine village bore a banner with a strange device, it commenced to descend, very gradually, however, be it said, until last night it reached the comfortable figure of 84. At that figure men, women and children can sleep at night, and in the day time, by avoiding extra exertion, can summon energy sufficient to sit upright at dinner time. If the thermometer will behave itself so well for the remainder of the dog days, we will forgive it for its recent loftiness of expression.

But, *apropos* of hot weather, it must have been fearful indeed in Kansas. A letter from Manhattan, in that Territory,—how fortunate for us that it was not *our* Manhattan,—states, under date of July 19:

"The thermometer day after day stood at 113°, and one day for a few hours it rose to 125° on the north side of the house, in the shade, yet there was out one case of sun-stroke, and that was not fatal. There is always a wind in this country, which makes it bearable."

It is good to know that the weather at 125°, at any place, is bearable. Even at a much higher degree, it may be bearable. There is comfort for sinners in the thought. The Cincinnati *Press* of Tuesday says:

"For some days past Cincinnati has been suffering from an intense and oppressive heat rarely experienced outside of equatorial regions, the thermometer ranging from 97 to 100 and 102 degrees in the shade, and suffering humanity barely able to escape suffocation. The nights have been as hot as the days, and poor roasted mortals who retired to their couches even at a late hour, lay there gasping like piscatorial creatures removed from the aqueous element. Rest or sleep was out of the question, and even bathrooms were visited in vain. The water was hot and grew hotter as burning bodies were plunged therein. Accidents from the heat reached us every minute, as it seemed. Horses fell exhausted, dying and dead on the landing and at the railway dépôts. Men grew faint and sick and reeled beneath the fierce sunbeams, speeding like fatal arrows to the earth. Eighteen persons were prostrated by sun stroke, and seven died."

The Wheeling (Va.) *Union* of the same date says: "Yesterday was the hottest day of the year, 'as far as heard from.' Here the thermometer stood at 92° in the shade; at Oakland, 90°; at Fairmount, 99°; Mannington, 92°; Cumberland, 93°; Rowlesburgh, 90°, in fact all along the entire line of the Baltimore road yesterday was pronounced *the* hot day of the season. Along the Central Ohio the thermometer ranged about 90°."

In Georgia they seem to have terrible times. The Columbus *Times*, after discoursing of the heat, gives the following account of the drying up of the Chattahoochie River:

"As far as the eye can reach there is nothing but barren ledges of rocks, some of which have probably not been visible before in the memory of the present generation. The melody of the rushing torrents that usually play in such romantic grandeur along this part of our beautiful river is hushed, and the cadence of its wild music no longer lulls us to repose at nightfall. It is well worth a visit to behold the wonderful change that has come over the spirit of our river's dreams in the last few months. One so disposed can walk along the bed of the river for miles. The spectacle is a sad one, and reminds us that our section is not the only part of country that has suffered from the dreadful effects of the great drought of 1860."

Coming nearer home, we find that, on Wednesday, the heat at Boston was intolerably severe, and that on that evening an unprecedently severe thunder storm visited that city and vicinity. The rain fell in torrents. A boy was killed by lightning. Houses were struck. The mainmast of a schooner was shattered. Boats were capsized. Barns were set on fire. People were unmercifully frightened, The telegraph wires would not work, and there was a great time with rain, hail, thunder, lightning, and the general unruliness of the elements in every direction. We notice, however, in all our dispatches that the earthquakes which have troubled the tropics and the Southern States, have only reached their Northern course as far as Kentucky. They may be expected in New-York about the first week of September. Let all buildings beware. Archbishop Hughes has already stopped the progress of his new cathedral.

The Massacre in Syria.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT BEIRUT.

The following letter was read at the Monthly Concert of prayer for Missions, in Providence, R. I., on the 4th inst.:

BEIRUT, SYRIA, Thursday, June 28, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR—You have doubtless heard of the horrible massacres that have just been perpetrated upon the poor Christians of Mount Lebanon by the Druses, aided in some cases by Turkish soldiery.

A few facts may give you an adequate idea of the present state of things in Syria. The American Missionaries have estimated the loss sustained by the Christians at 10,500, and that of the Druses about 1,200. The inhabitants of the Christian towns of Deir il Komr and Hasbeiya were brutally slaughtered in cold blood, after a full surrender had been made. Thirty or forty convents have been plundered and burned, and the monks were put death, some of whom were French. Nearly one hundred villages have been burned, and the crops of the peasantry destroyed! Many churches also, have been burned—among them the American Mission Chapel at Hasbeiya, and the school-houses at Deir il Komr.

The facts are enough to strike the civilized world with horror; but there is yet something to be told. It is believed that not less than *sixty thousand Christians are now homeless and starving*, and have no other hope for subsistence than the charity of the Christian world! More than 5,000 fugitives have been supported by the consuls, missionaries, merchants and convents of Beirut; but this is only a temporary arrangement. Something must be done for the starving, homeless thousands who are now hiding in caves and other secret places until peace shall be declared. Beirut is no longer a place of safety for Christians. Moslem fanaticism is now fully aroused, and the Turkish Government has found it necessary to station a platoon of soldiers in every consul's house for their protection. Thousands of the Christian refugees, and large numbers of the native residents, have fled the country. Indeed, the land is full of misery and the deepest woe.

American missionaries, aided by the guards from the American Consulate, have brought away many poor, besieged and persecuted Christians, whose lives have been thus preserved; and the English vessels of war have picked up about 2,000 fugitives, many wounded women and children, who had escaped to the seacoast—and there is still work for them to do.

What can be done in the United States for these famishing widows and orphans? I will say nothing now of vengeance, for the European Powers will no doubt exact justice for this great crime; but humanity calls upon me not only to distribute bread to the crowds around my house, but to present their cause to my countrymen, and to arouse their sympathies in behalf of this persecuted people.

The King of Greece has sent a sum of money for their present relief, and efforts are being made elsewhere to collect money for that object. America sent food to Ireland and to Greece, and will not something be done for the Christians of Syria? * * * *

Respectfully and truly yours,
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.

Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.

THE RECENT MURDERS IN KANSAS.—Mr. J. W. Babb, Chairman of a Mass Convention of the citizens of Linn County, K. T., held at Mound City on the 26th July, to obtain an expression of popular feeling regarding the recent murder of Charles Doy and Henry Waffle, has published a long statement, regarding the affair, in the Lawrence *Republican*. It charges that Doy and Waffle persisted in robbing the people of the County, indiscriminately. It would have been well could the summary mode of punishing the culprit which was resorted to have been avoided. On this point Mr. Babb says for the Committee: "Yet, though holding to these views, and though they deeply deplore the terrible mode of the execution of Doy and Waffle, *they have no doubt of the justice of their punishment*, nor do they feel called upon to condemn the men who took upon themselves the responsibility of thus ridding the country of a long-endured and terrible scourge. Though shocked by the tragedy, the people rejoice that the most desperate and dangerous land pirates that ever found shelter in our midst are safe in their ignominious graves, and that henceforth our cattle and horses may graze upon the prairie without danger of being taken as the common plunder of those greedy thieves. The work that was done, though bloody and revolting in its terrible details, was nevertheless *well done*, and *the people would have nothing recalled*. Let the miscreant dead lie in their gory graves, and let the ashes of their late den of iniquity be speedily wasted by the winds of Heaven. Aye, and let the bloody tragedy, revolting as it may be, ever be remembered as an awful warning to those who would stain their hearts and pollute their souls with deeds of crime."

MORE OF THE INDIGNANT EXCURSIONISTS.—An adjourned meeting of the excursionists by the steamboat *John A. Warner*, from Philadelphia to Cape May, and the *Great Eastern*, was held on Tuesday evening. It was resolved to institute two suits against Mr. Zeigler, the agent of the *Great Eastern*. A lawyer was deputed to conduct the cases, and a contribution amounting to about $30 was made to defray the expenses which might be incurred.

Mr. Abraham Magowan, of Fleming County, Ky., has given to the Methodist College at Millersburgh, in that State, $10,000, as part endowment of a professorship of Mathematics and Natural Science. This college was recently established by the Kentucky Conference

The Sewing-Machine Patent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The application of Elias Howe, Jr., for an extension of his patent for sewing-machines comes up for hearing on Monday next. Mr. H. has *arranged* with all those whose immediate interest it would be to resist it. It is therefore the *duty* of the Press to speak on behalf of the *public*. In the paper now before the Commissioner, Mr. H. makes oath that his profits have reached the fabulous (for a patent) amount of $444,000, and he freely admits that the renewal will yield him $500,000 more. Let us not forget that this amount must come out of the fingers of the seamstresses, and that it is the duty of all to aid in putting down such combined monopolies. Fourteen years is quite sufficient for a patent, unless it can be shown that the inventor has not been remunerated. Mr. H. is free with his means in *retaining* all prominent patent lawyers, supposing, no doubt, that with *this* and a *silent* Press he can secretly work it through. SEAMSTRESS.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph appears under the head of "Personal" in your paper of this morning, which is not only calculated to do great injustice to Mr. Davidge, President of this Company, but has a tendency to convey erroneous impressions to the public.

Aside from feeling it is my duty, it affords me pleasure to correct any false impressions which the public might receive from such an item, if passed in silence, and I therefore state that the Board of Directors, by an unanimous vote, have granted a leave of absence, in consequence of ill-health, to Mr. Davidge. Mr. McLane, our agent at Panama, has been recalled to assist in performing the executive duties of the Company until the restoration of Mr. Davidge's health will enable him to resume his active duties, which I hope may be within a very short period. Respectfully yours,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
Pro tem President Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

REYNAUD & Co.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bedbugs, Croton-bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P.M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]
HOW TO SUCCEED.—First, ascertain whether or not you are adapted to the place you desire to fill, by having your head examined, your character written out in full. You may then go about your task with some hope of success. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, makes examinations and gives charts with full written descriptions of character, capabilities, fitness for particular pursuits, etc. Try it.

[Advertisement.]
"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."—We should like to see the phrenological developments of all the leading "candidates" placed in "juxtaposition," and the lines drawn between them. We suppose FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, could indicate, at a glance, who would and who would not fill the chair at the "White House" with honor and honesty. Let us have the "charts" of all the candidates.

[Advertisement.]
The following two Patents for sale by ANDRE SABATIER at 129 Spring-street: Black French Varnish, suitable for varnishing all kinds of leather, such as boots, harness, metals; also, French Polish, for parlor and other furniture. At the above dépôt these varnishes are offered at the low prices of 30 cents a bottle. Military accoutrements renewed at $1 a set.

[Advertisement.]
JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway,
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Pills are the best protective medicines against the perils of sun-stroke. By keeping the blood cool, the secretions healthy, and the bowels regular, they prevent all dangers arising from oppressive heat.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Earnings of the New-York Central Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1860.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of July, 1860, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1860	$549,174 36
1850	504,217 40
Increase	$44,956 96

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in fair demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $4 75@$5 for extra State, Wisconsin and Illinois; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50 @$6 for double extras. WHEAT in fair demand and red and white Winter 1c.@2c lower; sales 21,000 bushels new red Winter Ohio and Indiana at $1 10; 6,000 bushels white Winter do. at $1 13@$1 14. CORN firmer but dull; sales 12,000 bushels at 49c.@50c. OATS steady; sales 20,000 bushels at 30c. WHISKY nominal at 19c. CANAL FREIGHTS 40c. on Flour; 13c. on Wheat; 12c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat; 44,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—34,000 bushels Wheat; 126,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, but dull, at $5 25 for Extra State, and $6 75 for favorite double extra. WHEAT weaker; sales 3,000 bushels new red Indiana at $1 16; 5,500 bushels new white do. at $1 19; and 2 500 new amber Illinois Winter on private terms. CORN in fair demand at 53c., but holders are asking 53½c.@54c. No sales reported of other grains. CANAL FREIGHTS close at 27c. on Flour; 8½c. on Wheat; 8c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—26,500 bushels Wheat; 41,300 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,018 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat; 46,000 bushels Corn; 4,100 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; sales 20,000 bush., at 94c. for No. 2 Spring, in store. CORN steady; sales 2,200 bush., at 43½c., in store. OATS firm. *Receipts*—1 300 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bush. Wheat, 56,000 bush. Corn, 6,500 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bush. Wheat, 92,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS firm, but unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

COTTON dull. Steamers news caused less firmness; sales 100 bales. FLOUR dull at $5 30½$5 50. CORN very dull at 70c. PORK buoyant, and holders demand an advance—Mess $22. SUGAR buoyant at 7¾c.@8¼c. for fair to fully fair MOLASSES at 26c.@28c. TOBACCO firm, lugs 2½c.; fine Leaf 7c.@8c. All other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR quiet but firm. Howard-street and Ohio held at $5 62½. No sales. WHEAT firm; red $1 26 @$1 35; white, $1 30@$1 65. CORN steady; yellow, 70c.@73c.; white, 80c @83c. PROVISIONS quiet, firm and unchanged. WHISKY higher, at 21½c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR—An average business, without quotable change. WHISKY is steady, at 16½c. PROVISIONS quiet. MONEY in moderate demand. Exchange on New-York ½ ⅌ cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Breadstuffs generally closed firm; FLOUR at $5 62½ for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 5,500 bush. red at $1 30@$1 33: white $1 50@$1 55. CORN firm and unchanged; sales 8,000 bushels. WHISKY firm; Ohio 22c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.......3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.......5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.......5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.......4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for California, Oregon, New-Granada, the Sandwich Islands and the South Pacific, by the *Northern Light*, will close to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Illinois* will close to-morrow (Saturday) at 12½ o'clock, P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'ton
City of Washingt'n	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific	Aug. 14	New-York	Galway
Saxonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	Aug. 16	New-York	Milford Haven
Prince Albert	Aug. 16	New-York	Galway
Kangaroo	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'ton
FROM EUROPE.			
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.			
Karnak	Aug. 18	New York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Northern Light	Aug. 11	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Victoria from London—S. R. Kemper, J. T. Price.

In ship Graham's Polley, from Antwerp—Mrs. Veazie and daughter, of Belfast, Me.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon rises...11 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 17 | Gov. Island 2 06 | Hell Gate... 3 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Rockingham, Melcher, St. John, N. B., Sinnes, Chase & Co.; Cornelia, Woodside, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Flying Cloud, Warren, Baltimore, John McKee & Co.; Rambler, Packard, Marseilles, Metcalf & Duncan; Geo. Leslie, Bradbury, Curacoa, R. W. Trundy; P. Pendleton, Stimson, Buenos Ayres, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs A. Gildert, Cochran, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Mary H. Lane, Boston, J. W. McKee; Enterprise, (Br.,) Wiseman, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Catherine, King, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners S. Gilman, Crowell Boston, ——; Achiever, (Br.,) Knowles, Halifax H. G. Donovan; E. Cowell, Griggs, Norfolk, ——; Gun Rock, Mitchell, Pembroke, Miller & Houghton; J. Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, master; W. T. Conquest, Bustis, Boston, Dunham & Dimon; Veteran, Chapman, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloop Phenix Shepherd, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick

Steamtug O. M. Pettitt, Bird, New-Haven 12 hours, having in tow bark N. H. Gaston.

Ship M. R. Ludwig, (of Warren, Me.,) Miller, Liverpool June 10, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had fresh breezes from W. first part of the passage; middle and latter part light S. W. and W. winds and calms, with considerable rain and fog. Been 24 ds. from the Grand Banks. July 14, saw a large iceberg. July 17, lat. 45 03 lon. 53 10, was boarded by a Quebec pilot from a Br bark. Brought him to this port.

Ship Robert Center, Arnold, Havre June 21, with mdse. and 303 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. July 17, lat. 44 50, lon. 42 40, was in co. with ship Ann E. Thompson, Linscott, from Newcastle for Portland, Me., 60 ds. out; all well. Has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Crossed the Banks in lat. 46. Saw no ice. Aug. 7, lon. 70, took pilot from boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.

Ship Graham's Polley, Norton, Antwerp June 20, Downs 26th, Isle of Wight 30th, with mdse to T. Atkins & Co. From lon. 30 to 40 had heavy westerly gales, since which light westerly winds and calms. Aug. 7, lat. 40 28, lon. 71 40, took pilot from boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.

Ship Vandalia, Patten, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse to R. Post. July 15, lat. 45 23, lon. 26 24, saw the bottom of a vessel bottom up, with hanging knees, apparently belonged to a large ship.

Ship Martha Rideout, (of Bath,) Morse, Shields 50 ds. with coal to master. Had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Ship Rialto, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Chase, Trieste April 28 and Gibraltar June 22, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Victoria, Anderson, London and Isle of Wight 37 ds., with mdse. and 90 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co. Had 1 birth.

Ship Vancluse, (of Thomaston,) Carney, Leghorn June 14, passed Gibraltar July 1, with marble, &c., to Simes & Hufer.

Ship Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool June 30, with coal to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Prerogative, (Br.) Higgs, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to Fiume & Lamont. Anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark N. H. Gaston Maxwell, New-Haven 12 hours, in ballast, to master. Was towed to this City by steamtug O. M. Pettitt.

Bark James Smith, (of Boston,) Snow, Marseilles June 2, with mdse. to Bassett, Bacon & Co.

Bark J. C. Kuhue, Moss, Galveston July 12, with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Clintonia Wright, Plummer, Gibraltar July 9, with wine, &c., to Giro & Francia.

Bark Minona, (Swed.,) Ryolin, Gottenburg 52 ds., with iron and 103 passengers to Funch & Meincke.

Brig Restaurador, (Dan.,) Petersen, Humacoa, P. R., July 21, via St. Thomas 25 h. with sugar and molasses to Galway, Casado & Teller. Took pilot from boat David Mitchell, No. 5.

Schr. Medora, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to W. Williams.

Schr. Annie Westbrook; Littlejohn, Portland 6 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Johnson, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. M. Marcy, Davis, Fall River, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. M. T. Kennedy, Harris, Elizabeth City 5 ds., with grain.

Schr. Helene, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to master.

Schr. Niagara, Parsney, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mist, Dissoway, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ida, Cook, Virginia 3 ds., with grain.

Schr. Crinoline, Craddock, Virginia 3 ds., with grain.

Schr. Argyle, Roberts, Hertford N. C., 3 ds., grain.

Schr. Florida, Kelley, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

BELOW—Bark Houston Share, Liverpool July 1.

SAILED—Steamship R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 9, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Ship Rockingham, ship Brooklyn, and a bark to Smith Jones & Co. going over the Bar, bound out. Wind fresh, S. W. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 9, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight from here. Wind fresh S. W. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Arr. ships John Patten, Patten, from Havre; Addie Snow, Hawe, from Liverpool; brig J. H. Bannon, Whitney, from Chicago. Off Highland Light, steamer Chesapeake, from New-York for Portland.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Jamestown, of the New-York, and Virginia Steamship Co.'s line, came off the large sectional dock yesterday afternoon, and has gone to the Morgan Iron Works to receive on board two new tubular boilers. She will be thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, and resume her regular trips to Virginia on Tuesday, 21st, forming a tri-weekly communication with Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

Spoken, &c.

Grace Ross—ship, of Belfast, from Quebec for London, July 26, Cape Race brng. N. W. 18 miles.

Martha—ship, of Boston, from New-Bedford for Richibucto, 4 ds. out, July 28, lat. 40 04, lon. 67 45.

M. W. Holt—brig, 29 ds. from Marseilles for Boston, June 29, lat. 36 03, lon. 19 38.

Wheeland—Br. bark, July 24, lat. 33 30, lon. 58 17.

Zenubia—ship, 56 ds. from Leghorn for Boston, July 28, lat. 41 19, lon. 56 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Humacoa, P. R., July 21, brigs Geo. Downes, for New-York, ldg.; W. Kelly, do. do.; schr. Crystal Palace, do. do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL,
CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL,
No. 663 BROADWAY.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
SAM COWELL, SAM COWELL,
SAM COWELL, THE SAM COWELL,
COMIC SINGER
Of the Age.
SINGS SINGS
EVERY NIGHT EVERY NIGHT
SINGS SINGS
EVERY NIGHT AT EVERY NIGHT
CANTERBURY HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
FOX & CURRAN..........Proprietors
CHRIST. NORRIS, Treasurer.

HEENAN'S FESTIVAL,
JONES' WOOD, MONDAY, Aug. 13.
TO THE PUBLIC.
It having been intimated that I will not appear at Jones' Wood on Monday, I beg to state that I have placed my interests in the hands of Mr. Jas. M. Nixon and Hy. Wood for management, the benefit accruing to me, and that when these gentlemen announce my appearance at any place I will be present to fulfil 1 the engagement. JNO. C. HEENAN.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, August 9, 1860.
FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent on the capital stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon stock registered in London.
Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August, inst. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP-MEETING AT Yonkers will continue TO-DAY, (Friday,) SATURDAY and SUNDAY. Boats leave foot of Jay-st. at 7½ and 8 A. M., 3:45 and 5 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Hoes, Rev. Dr. Murray, of Newark, Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Prof. Mattison, Rev. J. Q. Adams, Rev. Mr. Haskell, of Nebraska, Rev. F. Weaver, Rev. Mr. Twine, and other eminent ministers have been invited, and will probably preach. Services commence at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. M. E. Church Hymns used.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business, has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 Times Office.